

BULLETIN NO. 30.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE.

REPLIES

TO

TARIFF INQUIRIES.

SCHEDULE D—Concluded.

WOODS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

NUMBERS 3984 TO 4081.

WITH INDEX TO BULLETINS 21 TO 30.

MAY 29, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, U. S. SENATE,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR: In former years, when the question of the tariff was uppermost in the consideration of the people, circular letters were addressed to merchants, manufacturers, and producers, representing the industrial elements of the community, and others, making inquiries as to the character and amount of their output, the capital invested, prices, wages, rates of import duties, etc. This was notably the case in 1845, under the direction of Secretary Walker; in 1882, through the tariff commission; and in 1885, under the direction of Secretary Manning.

The replies to such interrogatories furnish valuable statistics and other data, and materially aid in legislating upon the subject of customs duties.

With a view to securing such information, the Committee on Finance submit to you the following questions, which, they trust, you will formulate replies to, adding such general or special matter as you may be possessed of, and which, in your judgment, will be of value to the committee:

1. State name of corporation, firm, or individual, and character of manufacture.

2. State location of plant.

3. What amount of capital is invested.

4. When was the industry established?

5. State the amount of production, kinds, and value of articles manufactured annually since the establishment of your industry: Description, value, and quantity for each year.

6. Have you at any time during the past two years been running less than full time, and, if so, when and why?

7. What rate of ad valorem (or specific) duty is necessary to place domestic products on an equal footing with foreign producers, and your reasons why?

8. If the rate of duty upon your class of manufacture were reduced one-third, what reduction in cost of production would be necessary?

9. Please state the domestic wholesale price of your goods in 1884, 1890, and 1892, and at the date of your answer.

10. To your knowledge has there been an increased competition in your line of manufactures, either foreign or domestic, during the past four years?

11. Do you desire a specific or an ad valorem duty, and why?

12. Are you manufacturing or producing as many goods or commodities as you were in 1892, and if not, why not?

13. What has been the tendency of wages during the past twelve months?

14. If possible will you give an estimate of the exact cost of living of the families of two or more of your skilled workmen, specifying as near as may be items of expenditure.

15. Have you any difficulty in construing the existing law in regard to importations of the class of articles you produce, and have you any suggestions to make?

16. Has the price of living in your locality increased or decreased during the past four years, and to what extent?

17. What in your opinion is the cause of the present depression in trade, and what would be your remedy to correct it?

18. What component materials of your manufacture are, to you, raw materials?

19. Are the goods you manufacture luxuries or necessities?

20. What rate of interest are you compelled to pay on loans?

21. What effect has immigration had on your business?

22. What proportion of skilled labor do you employ?

23. How do you propose to meet any reduction of duty on the goods you manufacture?

24. Give the number of men, women, and children employed, and state the wages you pay for ordinary and skilled labor.

25. How many hours per week are they employed?

26. Do foreign articles of like kind enter into competition, and to what extent?

27. What proportion of your manufacture is exported, and do you realize a less price therefrom than from domestic consumption?

28. Has the cost of manufacture increased or decreased since 1883, and to what extent?

29. Has the increase or decrease been in materials or labor?

30. Have your selling prices increased or decreased since 1890?

31. What amount of the agricultural production of the country is consumed in your manufacture, or through it, indirectly or directly, and what amount of other domestic productions?

32. What component materials are used in your manufacture on which you pay a specific or an ad valorem duty? Give the rates of duty.

33. If your raw material were free would there be any necessity for a customs duty on the manufactured product?

34. Please state the wholesale prices for 1884, 1890, and 1892. Have these prices increased or decreased since 1892?

35. What changes, if any, do you recommend of existing rates of duty or administrative customs laws?

The committee are desirous that your reply shall give a full expression of your views and not be restricted to merely answering the questions categorically. It, however, should be confined to your specific business and expressed as concisely as possible.

Publicity will not be given to names or locations of business if you so desire.

Please make your reply on the inclosed blanks and return it in the accompanying envelope.

Very respectfully,

D. W. VOORHEES,
Chairman, U. S. Senate.

[No. 2—IMPORTERS.]

CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, U. S. SENATE,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR: In former years when the question of the tariff was uppermost in the consideration of the people, circular letters were addressed to merchants, importers, and others, making inquiries as to the character and amount of their business, prices and wages paid, rates of import duties, etc. This was notably the case in 1845, under the direction of Secretary Walker; in 1882, through the tariff commission, and in 1885, under the direction of Secretary Manning.

The replies to such interrogatories furnish valuable statistics and other data, and materially aid in legislating upon the subject of customs duties.

With a view to securing such information the Committee on Finance submit to you the following questions, which, they trust, you will formulate replies to, adding such general or special matter as you may be possessed of, and which, in your judgment, will be of value to the committee:

1. State the name or names of firms you represent.
2. State the character of goods imported.
3. State the cost of their production in the country of manufacture.
4. Give the rates of duty on your importations.
5. State with what character of domestic goods your imports correspond.
6. Give the wholesale price of your goods in domestic markets, less all discounts.
7. What changes were made in the rates of duty on your goods by the tariff act of 1890; and if, the change was made from ad valorem to specific duty, what was the ad valorem equivalent for each year, 1891, 1892, and 1893, for the new specific rates?
8. State whether the cost of goods imported by you, excluding freight, commission, and duty, has increased or decreased since 1890, and what per cent of increase or decrease (estimated on the cost of 1890) has taken place to date.
9. State your opinion as to the conditions necessary to be maintained in the United States to make it an exporting country of the same goods that you import.
10. State your opinion as to whether or not goods such as you import can be manufactured in the United States without a reduction of wages.
11. State whether or not the articles you import have ever been exported from this country to the countries from which they are now imported, and when and in what quantity.
12. State what difference there is between the price made for export on the goods you handle and the wholesale price made for the local market at the point of production.

13. State the retail and wholesale price of the goods at the point of production, and the retail and wholesale price of the same goods in the United States for the years 1884, 1890, 1892, and the date of your answer.

14. On what terms are goods generally sold?

15. State whether you are a manufacturer's agent, a consignee, or a purchaser.

16. What commission is paid you for handling goods?

17. Please give the average rate of interest in the country of production of your goods.

18. Give the wages paid there for the past three years for skilled and unskilled labor.

19. State whether an *ad valorem* or a specific rate of duty is desired, and why.

20. State whether duties are most likely to be evaded under an *ad valorem* or under a specific duty.

21. Please give, if possible, a description of the mode of living and expenditures for two or more families of skilled laborers employed by the concerns manufacturing the goods which you represent, stating the location of such families.

22. State whether free trade or protection exists in the country of manufacture.

23. Give the amount of imports and value of your goods yearly for the past four years.

24. How do you manage to compete with domestic productions?

25. Please give for a period of ten years the cost of transportation, from point of manufacture to destination, in this country.

26. So far as your knowledge extends, which of the European countries has been most prosperous during the past twelve months, and to what cause was such prosperity, if any, due?

27. Have you any suggestions to make concerning the administrative features of the customs laws?

The committee are desirous that your reply shall give a full expression of your views, and not be restricted to merely answering the questions categorically. At the same time it is desired that your answers shall be confined to your own business, and be stated concisely.

Publicity will not be given to names or location of business, if you so desire.

Please return your answer in the accompanying envelope.

Very respectfully,

D. W. VOORHEES,
U. S. Senate, Chairman.

SCHEDULE D.

(Continued.)

WOODS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Present law: 216. Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, ten per centum ad valorem.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 674.

Present law: 217. Timber, squared or sided, not specially provided for in this act, one-half of one cent per cubic foot.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 675.

Present law: 218. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine and basswood, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this act, two dollars per thousand feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tongueing and grooving: *Provided*, That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm, or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act.

Proposed law: 168. Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving.

NOTE.—Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber, free. Par. 676.

Present law: 219. Cedar: That on and after March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone and telegraph poles of cedar, shall be dutiable at twenty per centum ad valorem.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 684.

Present law: 220. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet-woods not further manufactured than sawed, fifteen per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood, and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 684.

Present law: 221. Pine clapboards, one dollar per one thousand.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 677.

Present law: 222. Spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 678.

Present law: 223. Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 679.

Present law: 224. Laths, fifteen cents per one thousand pieces.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 680.

Present law: 225. Pickets and palings, ten per centum ad valorem.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 681.

Present law: 226. White pine shingles, twenty cents per one thousand; all other, thirty cents per one thousand.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 682.

Present law: 227. Staves of wood of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem.

Proposed law: Placed upon free list. Par. 683.

Present law: 228. Casks and barrels (empty), sugar-box shoocks, and packing-boxes and packing-box shoocks, of wood, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Proposed law: 180. Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shoocks, and packing-boxes and packing-box shoocks, of wood, not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Present law: 229. Chair cane, or reeds wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, and whether round, square, or in any other shape, ten per centum ad valorem.

Proposed law: 179. Osier or willow prepared for basketmakers' use, twenty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; chair cane, or reeds wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, [seven] ten per centum ad valorem.

See also Par. 684.

Present law: 230. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Proposed law: 181. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

No. 3984.

Reply of the Berlin Musical Instrument Manufacturing Company, of New York City, importers of musical instruments.

The change on general musical instruments was from 25, 35, and 45 per cent from specific duty, by the act of tariff of 1890.

The cost of goods has increased since 1890 on account of high duty from 7 to 15 per cent. The United States can not export above-named goods, as they are only manufactured here in the United States; few articles of very high grade, and about 100 to 1,000 per cent higher in price than in foreign country.

The wholesale prices in 1884, 1890, and 1892 are all the same, but since 1892 the prices advanced from 7 to 15 per cent.

We are agents on own account.

Under a specific duty duties are more likely to be evaded.

No. 3985.

Reply of J. M. Eggleston, of East Portland, Oreg., importer of lumber.

From 1880 to 1891 doors and dressed lumber were exported from this section in quantities. Wages were higher during those years than at this time. Exports in this line have nearly ceased. Cause, dull market and low prices.

Give us specific duty by all means; ad valorem makes swindlers and perjurers. Goods that can not be made in this country without a high protective tariff had better be imported, because the first step of the manufacturer will be to import the workmen and they will have to be housed and fed and paid more wages than if the same work was done abroad. If he worked in his own country we would not have him and

his children to look after, but if here he must be kept at work or supported without work. Again, the manufacturer will get rich, go to Europe, spend his money, and make hard times. No free list for me. Let all imports pay some duty.

No. 3986.

Reply of Herman Sontag, of New York, importer of musical instruments.

I do not manufacture anything myself, but buy my goods in Europe or here, as the case may be. Most of my goods, musical instruments and all parts thereof, are imported from Germany; what they cost there to produce I do not know. The duties are various, according to material of chief value, 25, 35, 45, and 50 per cent. The goods in our line, that are manufactured in this market, are of a different style and character from those that are imported and do not conflict with each other.

Our goods were advanced 10 per cent in this tariff act of 1890. The foreign cost of the goods have remained about the same; freights and shipping charges are, however, somewhat lower. Our goods that are made here could be exported to a much larger extent than they are at present if properly advertised and brought before the public; but this requires considerable expense and capital and knowledge of the people, in which respects our foreign friends have the advantage over us. Our goods that we do import could not be made in this country, it being a peculiar industry, the workmen working at home and all the family helping along, bringing the cost of manufacture down to a minimum, a state of affairs not adapted to this country. The only matter that I could suggest in regard to this is, that our goods should be specially provided for in the tariff, and not have them placed in the basket clause, manufactures of wood or metal chief value. This would simplify matters and prevent all disputes as to what is chief value, a point that is sometimes impossible to decide. The rate of duty to me is immaterial—25, 35, or 45 per cent. The paragraph should read: "Musical instruments and all parts thereof, ——— per cent, including metronomes." Gut strings are at present free; why, I could never understand. They might just as well pay duty; in fact, there would be some prospect of their being made here, which at present is impossible.

But above all, in my judgment, it is desirous to have the question settled as soon as possible and relieve the people of the uncertainty.

No. 3987.

Reply of H. B. Herts & Sons, of New York, N. Y., importers of furniture and bric-a-brac.

Replying to your circular letter of inquiry No. 2, would state that we are importers of antique furniture and bric-a-brac. It is impossible to answer the various questions contained in your circular, as the goods we purchase are not at all covered by them. But as you say the committee are desirous of getting a full expression of views, I take the liberty of one who has made a study of the tariff question to give mine on the subject for what they are worth.

As a Democrat who has always been prominently identified with the party, would say that from my point of view what we require most is a high tariff on luxuries, a low tariff on articles of necessity and everyday life, and free raw material in its broadest sense. Speaking knowingly on my own line of business, I am satisfied that it is a grave error and never was the intention of the Democratic party to permit wealthy Americans to go abroad and purchase antiques and bring them into this country free of duty, as under the present law. In my opinion this should be corrected by the new tariff. While it is quite proper to allow public museums to receive the benefit of this law, it certainly should stop the millionaire from purchasing pure luxuries, such as antiques and bric-a-bac, and bringing them into this country free. When this law was originally passed it was supposed that our wealthy citizens would make collections of antiques and put them on free exhibition, thus giving our artisans and skilled laborers an opportunity of viewing them the same as is done abroad. But it is impossible to show one citizen who has been liberal spirited enough to throw his collection of antiques open to the public free.

It is my opinion that all articles of antiquities, whether they were made prior to the year 1700 or not, should be made to pay duty.

Would say it is my opinion that a specific duty is much more desirable and more difficult to evade than an ad valorem duty.

No. 3988.

Reply of A. H. Reid, of Parkesburg, Pa., manufacturer of sash, etc.

Our business is that of woodworker, or our plant is a planing mill and sash factory.

We have run continuously ever since the mill was built. Our business is affected now by the general stagnation in business. There has been an increased competition in this line of works, but no more than the necessity of the times demanded. Wages will have to be lower if we continue to run. The tariff laws do not affect our business directly, but indirectly they do, as they affect all kinds of business. What this country wants is a protective tariff for our manufactures.

No. 3989.

Reply of E. H. Potter, of Lynn, Mass., manufacturer of sash, doors, etc.

My business is the manufacture of custom sash, doors, and general house woodwork. It is of a character that the tariff has no immediate effect on, as it is almost entirely manufactured in small lots to individual measurements and details. For that reason it will be useless for me to answer many of the questions propounded. I should favor a specific duty strongly, as I believe that the attempts of a customs collector to ascertain the correct values of all the millions of articles which pass through his hands would be futile in the majority of cases.

Wages are falling here, as everywhere else.

The present depression of trade is due to the long deferred or retarded results of a pernicious financial legislation which has prevailed in this country for the past thirty years, and also more immediately to the concerted action of the banks in contracting both their circulation and credits when the country was most in need of both.

The only permanent relief, in my opinion, will come when the Government assumes the long-relegated function of making and issuing its own money in sufficient amounts to carry on business.

No. 3990.

Reply of J. Mengle Fisher, of Pottstown, Pa., manufacturer of sashes, blinds, etc.

My plant employs from 25 to 30 mechanics manufacturing sash, door-frames, blinds, etc. I have less work at present for my men than I had since the years of from 1875 to 1878 when I paid for my men that I am paying to-day \$2 per day or 20 cents an hour, was then paying \$1.10 or 11 cents per hour, and then also no work. The present cause of our distressed condition in our town is the failures of two of our principal iron industries, namely, the Pottstown Iron Company and the Philadelphia Bridge Works, having gone in the hands of receivers under high tariff. I and a number of both Democrats and Republicans have voted for tariff reform, and now are anxiously waiting for our representatives to carry out the principles of the President, as he most certainly means to have legislation for the masses and not for the classes.

It appears that we have had about enough legislation for certain classes at the expense of the many. Give us a moderate protective tariff for revenue only on manufactures, and when the finances of our country permit take off the internal revenue and we can't help but prosper. But as our finances don't permit taking off the internal revenue at present, pass the present Wilson bill, the sooner the better, as that is what we are so patiently waiting for.

No. 3991.

Reply of A. L. Litchfield, of Winchendon, Mass., manufacturer of sash and blinds.

My business was formerly run by Raymond & Rice; I have run it seven years. Business was good up to the past two years. Since that time it has been good for nothing. I run about 16 hands, mostly cheap help. Of course, my trade is local here in the State and I get most of my lumber about here, but for the past two years prices have gone so low that it is of no use to try and do much. I have cut down my help 25 per cent and have run only four days a week this winter at that. That is about all there is to my business that would be of any use to you. I suppose we shall all have to stand it for the next two years. The best men I have now only get \$1.25 per day and they are glad to get the work at that.

No. 3992.

Reply of Miners' Lumber Company, of Butte City, Mont., manufacturers of sash, doors, etc.

Our sash and door factory was shut down from December, 1892, to May, 1893. We closed down January 22, and will not resume operations until about May 1. During former years, from 1887, we ran all winter.

Wages remain unchanged, but a reduction in the near future is anticipated. Labor unions control the price of labor.

Would place the cost of living for the family of a skilled workman at about \$75 per month, as follows: Rent, \$20; light and fuel, \$5; provisions, meat, etc., \$40; clothing, \$10. This estimate is for a family of three.

No. 3993.

Reply of T. L. Tuxbury, of Jersey City, N. J., manufacturers of lumber (doors, sash, and blinds).

I do not import or export, and of course do not have anything to report.

I am old enough to remember the times of 1837, when the foundations of the Prescott Mills, Lowell, Mass., were laid, and W. E. Livingston hired men to put in the foundations, in midwinter, at 50 cents per day, and flour \$14 per barrel. To-day the same kind of labor is not in demand at any price.

Soup houses and private begging take place.

My business is door, sash, and blinds; wholly local. Very little to do and only about one-third of men to work, and that at 25 per cent less.

No. 3994.

Reply of H. E. Pond & Son, of Conneaut, Ohio, manufacturers of sash, blinds, and moldings.

Our business has steadily increased for the last four years up to last June, since which time our books show a decrease of over 20 per cent below the lowest of corresponding months. Full one-half our trade is to points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the local trade should have been large, as opening of our harbor demands. Can hardly find work for half our men on short hours.

Idleness is more marked here than decrease of wages. The fear of, and then legislation to create a deficit in Government Treasury, forcing manufacturers to begin anew with lower wages to meet foreign competition is the prime cause of all this stagnation and consequent suffering. Remedy, cease forcing down wages and raise revenue to pay all Government expenses. The most prosperous times are when labor is well paid.

No. 3995.

Reply of W. D. Bailey, of Matawan, Monmouth County, N. J., manufacturer of sash, doors, etc.

[Established in 1865.]

I have not been running less than full time.

There has been an increase in domestic competition.

Duty would not affect me.

I am not producing as many goods now as we were in 1892, owing to suspension of building.

There has been no change in wages.

I have no difficulty in construing the existing law.

No. 3996.

Reply of Cream City Sash and Door Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of sash, doors, etc.

In relation to the matter of duty on the product of our works, which consists of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, and interior finishings of all kinds, would state that, as far as we are concerned, it is perfectly immaterial whether there is any duty on this class of material or not. We do not think it would change conditions in the least.

For the first time in the history of our business we were and are running short hours and short-handed. From the 1st day of July we have run eight hours a day, five days a week, making forty hours time weekly, and at the same time we have been obliged to reduce wages 20 per cent.

Our idea of the present depression is too much legislation. We think that the tariff agitation and the financial condition of the U. S. Treasury are thoroughly, emphatically, and only responsible for present conditions.

No. 3997.

Reply of Russell Manufacturing Company, of Spokane, Wash., manufacturers of sash, doors, etc.

The tariff cuts no figure in our line in this section. We manufacture sash, doors, etc.

It looks to us that the election of the present administration should answer your questions.

We want a reduction of the tariff and free silver that will fix us in the West.

You can get a good square meal here for 10 cents; wheat, No. 1, 25 cents per bushel; beef, 4 cents, dressed; other things in proportion, excepting liquor.

Depression in trade. Causes: Lack of money and the death grip the financial schemers have on the earth, and especially on this country.

We have \$40,000 invested and will take \$20,000 for it.

No. 3998.

Reply of Charles B. Stoddard, of North Cohocton, N. Y., manufacturer of wagons and carriages.

Tariff legislation does not directly affect the carriage and wagon trade to any appreciable extent. There are comparatively few carriages imported, and they are of a peculiar or odd style and finish that some of our tourists abroad happen to fancy, or else they are imported for a class of "snobs" who will not use anything of American make or design. This class happily are few in number, but, however high the tariff might be, it would not materially affect importations.

I am a protectionist, but do not favor a protective rate for industries

that, like the carriage trade or steel and iron trade, can compete against any power in the world's markets.

The carriage trade is more directly concerned in a protective duty on agricultural products and manufacturing industries that are not yet able to stand a fierce and long continued competition, for the reason that we believe that thereby the purchasing power of the patrons of the carriage industry will be greatly increased, and our business will be correspondingly increased and benefited.

I do not believe in "paternal legislation," but I do earnestly believe that it is the duty of every government to make the conditions of labor and living, of capital and investment as favorable to its own subjects as it is possible to have them without any regard to peoples of other nations, unless we can procure from them reciprocal concessions. The conditions to-day as we compare labor and living with capital and investment are unbalanced; and equilibrium will not be restored in any sense until combinations and trusts that increase prices are rendered impossible by restraining legislation. Can you not do this?

No. 3999.

Reply of Thomas McWhinnie, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., manufacturer of wooden wheelbarrows.

[Established in 1866.]

Amount of production for the last three or four years has been from \$20,000 to \$24,000 each year.

Generally run full time, except a week in winter to take inventory, and repair up sometimes a few days in summer. This winter we stopped three weeks, but are stocking up for spring trade now. Last fall what we actually sold could have been manufactured with my regular help in about half or two-thirds the time we run, but I ran and stocked up rather than lay my men off, as they needed the work.

We have no foreign competitors; our competitors are home competitors, and too much of that to get fair prices. We export goods to foreign countries.

I only know when we have a reasonable protective tariff all business is good; it makes people have confidence; they go ahead, make improvements, such as building houses, railroads, improving properties, parks, lawns, etc., and we sell our goods. When business is poor, such as it has been for the last year, people have no confidence in anything, hold on to their money, if they have any, and can do so, and make no improvements, and put off buying or improving, so don't need my goods. If green lumber, etc., is reduced, we are expected to reduce our goods about double per cent more than they are reduced, as we are not benefited any by low prices, but rather hurt.

Goods were about 20 per cent higher in 1884 than they are in 1894; have been gradually falling ever since.

We have no foreign competition that I know of, although there possibly may be some. Home competition seems to be increasing every year in the Western States; that is, factories starting up there and shipping goods East at reasonable prices.

I believe a protective specific duty is the best, as in an ad valorem duty there is too much chance for exporters and importers to under-

value their goods—makes too much perjury, as it will be in the income tax, if it is passed.

Think I would have done more business last year if the panic had not struck us, as the year started out good the first six months; but the panic knocked it all out in the last six months, and we sold from 15 to 20 per cent less than we did the same months the year before.

I had to raise the wages of some of my help last year, owing to several new concerns starting up the last year or two and making good men scarce for the time being; but it was done in the first part of the year, when we were busy.

Some men and families will live on less money and live better than others; have better management and don't throw away their money on foolishness and drink and tobacco.

I should think price of living has possibly decreased some on the necessities of life, such as flour, dry goods, clothes, etc. Rents are the same.

Cause of depression in my opinion is that the manufacturers and moneyed men of the country have no confidence in the present administration. What they profess they will do and what they promised they would do if elected—take off the protective tariff and allow foreign goods to come in free or low enough so that they can't be manufactured here and pay the present rate of wages. So everybody is holding on to see what will be done by Congress on the tariff, and the 10 per cent bank tax, so as to allow State banks to operate free; so people are living from hand to mouth, and buying as little as possible, as manufacturers can't afford to go on and work up, such stock for fear it will go down and they lose money on it. My remedy would be to have Congress (both Houses and the President) come out and say that they will leave the tariff just where it is, also the reciprocity treaty, and it would not be two weeks before everything would be humming in the country, as everybody would want goods then, and there would not be half goods enough made up in the country to supply the markets; so everybody who wanted work would have it, and the people would be contented. From the election we have just passed through it would seem that the people think so too all over the country.

I don't consider any material raw material after it is dug out of the ground, or cut down in the woods. The minute you put a pick or shovel to the iron ore or coal, or an ax to the trees in the woods, it ceases to be raw material and is, in part, manufactured material, as it gives our people work. The same with wool, when the farmer raises the sheep and cuts the wool it is not raw material, it is partly manufactured material, as it gives work to our own people.

Our goods are necessities.

We pay 6 per cent to our banks in this State on loans.

Don't know that it has any unless it creates more demand for houses, improvements, railroads, etc. I suppose it will help, but don't know whether it does or not.

I employ about 12 to 16 men in busy times; no women or children; ordinary labor for large boys and journeymen, from \$6 to \$7.50 per week; better class, \$9 to \$11 per week. I require no extra skilled labor, as I look after it myself. They are employed sixty hours a week.

I have no foreign competition that I know of.

About one-third or one-half of my product is exported. About 3 to 5 per cent less than domestic price is realized, but that is more because it costs about that much less to pack for export.

Decrease of cost of manufacture has been in labor.

Selling prices have decreased some; can't tell how much.

No agricultural products consumed in our manufacture. Lumber and iron, nuts, screws, and bolts are of domestic production.

We pay no duty.

Give assurance to the country that there will be no change in the tariff duties, reciprocity treaties, and not repeal 10 per cent on State banks is all we ask.

No. 4000.

Reply of S. A. Whitfield, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of wagons and carriages.

I have been out of business for two years. I commenced business in 1862 in carriage and wagon manufacturing, and gave up business on account of increased domestic competition by naturalized citizens. I always paid 100 cents on the dollar. I estimate there are now ten times as many small wagon shops in Chicago as there were ten years ago. In 1884 two-horse stake trucks were worth \$500; to-day they can be bought for \$300.

I believe wages have dropped 50 per cent; cost of living is about the same, except rents are higher.

Put a tax of \$500 on importation of each foreigner, and the tariff is all right. If we must have free trade on labor we had better have free trade all around; otherwise the protected infant industries will become Samsons and kill the laborer.

Cause of depression is overproduction. To correct it, stop immigration. I believe three-fourths of our naturalized citizens to-day would vote to stop immigrants coming to this country.

No. 4001.

Reply of the J. W. Dann Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of carriage material.

[Capital invested, \$54,000.]

Our business of carriage bent woodwork is not affected directly by tariff legislation.

We draw our supplies from the woods surrounding within a radius of 50 or 75 miles. It is not so with the carriage-building industry, on which we are wholly dependent, but in what respect or to what extent the duty on cloth, leather, etc., affects these parties we can not state. One thing is very apparent, the competition in this country in this carriage trade is very sharp, so much so that prices obtained barely cover cost in most cases. We arrive at this conclusion from statements made to us daily. The result is that our trade is reduced to almost nothing as for any profit to be realized on our money invested, \$54,000.

Wages have declined, if anything, especially in past year. Workmen flock to the cities, and are almost wholly dependent on manufactures. The best light for improvement (both substantial and perma-

ment) we have is in the single-tax plan, whereby men will be induced to leave the cities and establish themselves in the country, self-supporting, independent, and a consumer. The cities would then not be surfeited, wages would increase in consequence, the demand for our products would increase, we could dispense with our "relief stations," and the number of poor would be greatly reduced.

I have always voted the Republican ticket and am not in a humor to disown it now. But I believe, as every thinking man who is interested in obtaining the best good for the greatest number must, that the accumulation of great wealth in the hands of the few is the great evil and national affliction to-day.

Any legislation that will tend to distribute wealth and property more uniformly, and the levying of taxes on true values, so that the tax burden will fall with proportionate weight on rich and poor, will be hailed with delight by 90 per cent and more of our entire people.

No. 4002.

Reply of Abraham Van Winkle, of Glenwood, Sussex County, N. J., manufacturer of carriages and wagons.

I am a carriage and wagon manufacturer; am in heartfelt sympathy with the Wilson bill; would be heartily pleased to have it pass the Senate as it passed the House of Congress, with the income-tax bill annexed.

No. 4003.

Reply of Lavender & Master, of Wabash, Ind., manufacturers of buggies.

We have been manufacturing buggies and harness for twenty-three years. We have never taken an active part in politics, but have always voted the Republican ticket. We have felt that, owing to our belonging to the opposite party, our opinion could have little weight with those in control of legislation. As to our answer to the various questions asked, we could answer a part of them; some of them we have not sufficient information concerning to answer intelligently. We have done a very satisfactory business since we began, but since last July we have had but little to do. Have employed our hands about half of the time.

We think the present depression is due to the proposed tariff changes. We asked Mr. Melrose, road master of the Michigan division of the Big Four, what he thought was the cause of the present business depression and he said, "Tariff tinkering." He has always voted the Democratic ticket. We could give you the names of a great many Democrats that are not in politics that are of the same opinion.

The newspapers clamor for the passage of the Wilson bill; the men not in politics as a business are opposed to it. Defeat the Wilson bill in the Senate and prosperity, in our opinion, will return.

No. 4004.

Reply of Otto Nott, of Newburg, N. Y., manufacturer of wagons.

[Established in 1874.]

I was doing well up to about one year ago. I have employed 4 mechanics, 22 laborers; now 1 mechanic, eight hours per day, regular ten hours. One mechanic helps me when there is anything to do for him.

In the twenty years, never before did I cut on time. You see I have a large shop, plenty of tools, and not work enough for one man and boy.

You ask me what I think about tariff. Let good enough be. Give me high prices and high tariff. If I want any foreign goods, let me pay the duty on them when I am making money. You see, I can pay it out.

No. 4005.

Reply of J. B. Magruder, of Sanford, Fla., manufacturer of wagons and harness.

I buy no imported goods.

I have paid one man for three years \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. He claims it takes it all to support a wife and three little children. By the time doctor's bills, groceries, and rent are paid there is nothing left. He is a steady, good, sober man, spends no money for foolishness. Another man, getting \$2 per day, with a wife and three children, has no bad habits, but he is always behind and can hardly live on it.

Common labor here is \$1 per day. To cultivate with common labor, buy fertilizers, and pay all expenses, it costs more in many cases than the orange crop brings. We ought to have protection so we can get \$1 per box for our fruit instead of 50 cents. We must have protection on oranges or hunt some other way of making a living. We have got our all invested in oranges. Hope you can do something for us.

No. 4006.

Reply of E. Teel & Co., of Medford, Mass., manufacturers of wagons, etc.

[Established in 1816. Capital invested, \$60,000.]

Our yearly value of production for past ten years has been \$68,000. We ran less than full time November 1, 1893, and at present time, for want of work.

Our domestic wholesale prices of goods in 1884, 1890, and 1892, the same. At present 10 per cent less.

There has been an increase of competition in our line.

We desire specific duty to avoid undervaluation.

We are not producing as many goods as in 1892 for want of orders. Wages, April, 1893, were increased 10 per cent. January, 1894, were decreased 10 per cent.

We have no difficulty in construing existing law and have no suggestions to make.

Cost of manufacture is the same as four years ago.

Present depression is due to uncertainty with regard to tariff. Settle it at once.

Our raw materials are wood, iron, leather, and cotton duck.

Our goods are necessities.

We pay cash.

Immigration has had no effect, to our knowledge, on our business.

About 95 per cent of our labor is skilled.

We do not export nor import.

We employ 45 to 50 men. Pay, ordinary, \$10 to \$12 per week; skilled, \$16 to \$20 per week.

Our hours of labor are usually fifty-three per week; now forty-seven hours per week.

Foreign articles do not compete with ours.

Cost of manufacture has increased 10 per cent since 1883.

Increase has been in labor.

Our selling price has decreased 10 per cent since 1890.

We consume in our manufacture about 50 per cent each of agricultural and domestic products.

We pay no direct import duty.

Do not know how we will meet reduction of duty on goods.

Wholesale prices have been as follows: 1884, 1890, and 1892, about the same; at present, 10 per cent less.

We have been directly interested for the last forty years, and until within the last six months, have had plenty to do.

No. 4007.

Reply of Emil List, of Stevens, Pa., manufacturer of wood wagons.

[Established in 1884.]

As far as the wagon industry is concerned, tariff will not affect it, as foreign competition does not interfere.

The present depression in this line of trade is caused by overproduction through large manufactories and cooperations.

The cost of living has been reduced somewhat for the past twelve months. Wages are nearly the same as before. Work is certainly more scarce at the present time, as everything is on a standstill, for various reasons.

I think newspapers do more injury than good by howling about the hard times.

I think there is more political prejudice shown by capitalists than there should be, which has more to do with the depression of trade at the present time than the tariff has.

Interest on loans is 5 per cent, which is moderate enough.

My customers, who are mostly farmers, complain of hard times because wheat sells at low figures, which is certainly not caused by either high or low tariff.

There is, however, a product in this section, tobacco, which was benefited by high tariff on Sumatra wrappers. This is the only article I know of that was benefited by high tariff from which the population of this county derived any profit.

No. 4008.

Reply of Albert Barton, of Moriah Center, N. Y., manufacturer of wagons and sleighs, etc.

[Established in 1850.]

I manufacture wagons and sleighs and wheelbarrows on a small scale. I sell my wheelbarrows at the mines in this town, and whatever affects the iron trade affects me, as all of the farmers are dependent on Mineville for a market for whatever they have to sell.

From 1862 to 1874 I had \$90 per dozen for wheelbarrows; from 1874 to 1878 the price varied; from 1878 to 1892 I got \$45 per dozen. I have not had an order for any hoes for a year, and if I ever do get an order again I do not know what price I shall get.

From 1862 to 1874 there were two shops in this place, employing about 12 men. In 1892 there was work for about 5 men; now there is only myself and 1 man, and we do not have near enough work to keep us both busy.

I can not see as the tariff has much to do about it. What we have to compete with is the cheap ore of Lake Superior and the South.

From 1862 to 1874 the wages in the mines averaged \$2.50 a day; machine men got more; bank men less. Gold averaged about \$2.50 in those days. Then we got specie redemption and silver was demonetized and the wages dropped to \$1 a day in gold, or its equivalent, which was just as much as the \$2.50 in greenbacks, and business was at a standstill, as no one would buy on a falling market. Then, in 1878, silver was remonetized and wages rose to \$1.50.

The Sherman bill provided that the silver that the Government bought should be paid for in gold, and a parity should be kept between gold and silver coins by redeeming silver in gold. That puts us back onto a gold basis again, and we are down to \$1 a day again and business is at a standstill, as no one will buy in a falling market. I know of several farmers that want new wagons, but can't buy because they can get no money for their produce.

This tinkering with the money is what ruins us. Now as we are on a gold basis let us keep there. Prices will get adjusted to it in about 1900. But woe, woe, to them that are in debt till then.

I have been doing business in this town since 1850.

I favor a high protective tariff on everything the United States produces.

No. 4009.

Reply of C. Cannon & Co., of Amesbury, N. Y., manufacturer of carriages.

We are engaged in the carriage business, and in our judgment the tariff does not affect our business in a direct way except on what is termed Norway iron and glue. We import these two articles and pay 25 per cent on glue; can not say just what the duty is on iron.

For the past nine months we find business in a very bad state, and unless something is done very soon will be obliged to reduce our running time to about one-half.

Wages have been reduced, but it looks as though there will be a larger reduction very soon. We do not care to say that politics has anything to do with it, but we must say that there is a lack of confidence.

No. 4010.

Reply of William H. Witman, of Easton, Pa., manufacturer of wagons and carriages.

[Established in 1864.]

The articles which I manufacture are all kinds of wagons and carriages. I have been idle more for the past year, or particularly the last six months than I have been since I established my business, and have never witnessed such a decrease in the price of wagons and repairing. I must say I have not sold three-fourths the usual number of wagons this year.

I can not perfectly construe the tariff law, and would be obliged to know how much cheaper iron, one of my principal raw materials, would be.

My opinion of the present depression of business is the question of the Wilson bill, and the only remedy that I, with my knowledge, can give is to leave the present tariff law where it is and not repeal it.

The raw material used in my business is iron, lumber, carriage trimmings and whatever pertains to the building of wagons and carriages. I manufacture nothing but necessities.

The rate of interest on money is 5 per cent.

Immigration has not a great deal of effect on my business, but, however, I detest immigration.

Foreign articles of manufacture do not affect my business any, nor do I export.

The cost of manufacture since 1883 has decreased in some respects, but found to be immaterial.

My selling price since 1890 has decreased, especially in the last year.

No. 4011.

Reply of T. H. Smith Company, of Pekin, Ill., manufacturers of farm wagons.

Our trade since June, 1893, has been much depressed. The reasons for it may be many, but we think the main reason which caused the panic was that the tariff was to be overhauled, and, as the new party in power had in the Presidential campaign been advocating all sorts of revision, it created a feeling of uncertainty, and the result was that the people became scared, and the moneyed people and banks called in the money, and the result was that it stopped the wheels of business.

We think it can be counteracted if Congress will pass a sensible and reasonable tariff bill as soon as possible. It should have been passed several months ago. A bill which will bring enough revenue to defray the expense of the Government—a bill that will be just to the North

and South, and one that will give the laboring men of the United States better wages than the laboring men get in the old countries.

We have to pay taxes for all municipal schools and other township, county, and State taxes.

Our rate of interest is 7 per cent now, and has been for several years; it used to be 8 per cent some few years back.

There was a great scarcity of money during the panic. The reason was, no doubt, that those who had it held on to it, and the banks locked it up in their vaults.

We do a large amount of credit business.

Collections have been very slow, especially in the wheat-growing parts of the country. As this article has been so cheap for a year or so, it did not pay to raise it, and left farmers in debt, and they had nothing to pay with. In other parts of the country collections have been somewhat better.

We have had several large new distilleries built in our city and they have done well and been running right along—antitrust houses.

Our increase of population has been by immigration and by moving here from other localities. The immigration we receive here is largely German, and are mostly a good class of industrious and hard-working people and make good citizens.

The best way to remove our present depression is to restore confidence, make good, sensible laws, and do not tinker so much with them, and give us more good, practical business men in Congress and not so many lawyers, and let the revision of all tariff be left to a commission of the different political parties and not to any party in power, as it is too big and important a matter.

No. 4012.

Reply of Egelhoff Manufacturing Company, of Jerseyville, Ill., manufacturers of wagons and carriages.

My company manufactures wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., and employ from 10 to 20 men.

Give us free material and we will guarantee good wages for the men and ample interest on our investment.

No. 4013.

Reply of American Fifth Wheel Company, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of wagon material.

[Established in 1883.]

Have done very little work the past year, because farmers have not been buying wagons.

As to domestic wholesale prices of goods in 1884, 1890, and 1892, \$10.20 per dozen always.

No increase in competition during past four years.

Not producing as many goods as in 1892, because farmers are too poor to buy.

We contract everything.

Do not import.

No. 4014.

Reply of Schuttler & Hotz, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of wagons.

We know of no importations from Canada, and hence manufacturers in our line are not interested or posted on questions propounded.

The present condition of trade is such that we are not running full time, the first instance since 1843.

No. 4015.

Reply of O. S. Dale, of Hillsboro, Ill., manufacturer of carriages.

[Established in 1870.]

In studying those questions it seems to me that there should have been other questions sent to inland towns, instead of those general questions for seaboard citizens, where the most of the importing is done, and those that suit large manufacturers. My trade has been carriage manufacturing since 1870, and I have made most money when the farmers have had the largest crops and got the biggest price for them; *vice versa*, when farmers are prosperous mechanics are.

With protection on wool and wheat, etc., has always been good price. When farmers have money so do we, and in prospect of change in tariff for the last year business has flattened out to the little end of nothing.

We use domestic material, and our trade is home trade.

The tariff is so small we can't see it.

Our decrease in trade, if from competition, has been prior to 1893.

The duty should be specific. Why? Because the Government can hold its own with the sharpers.

No. 4016.

Reply of T. & H. Smith Company, of Pekin, Ill., manufacturers of wagons.

We are manufacturers of farm wagons, and business has been running along rather evenly for a number of years without much change until last year.

For a number of years we have been quite busy, running about ten months full time, ten hours a day, with a force of about 175 hands, about one-half being skilled workmen and one-half young men from 16 to 18 years old and common laborers or roustabouts.

Our skilled workmen we are in the habit of paying from \$10 to \$15 a week and boys about \$4, and common laborers about \$1.40 per day. This was until about July 1, 1893. About June 1, 1893, the panic broke loose and nearly all orders we had taken for wagons to be delivered in July and later on were countermanded, and the scare among all implement dealers in the West became so general that we had to shut down our factory in the middle of what we call our busy season, July, 1893. After July, in 1893, we hardly did any business, and it was the slackest time we had seen for many years.

Since February, 1894, we are running with a two-third force of workmen and have reduced wages 10 per cent from top to bottom.

The reasons that created the panic of 1893, we think, was because a new party came into power, mainly on the tariff question, and having talked so much on reduction of tariff and free trade this idea unsettled the confidence of future business of capitalists, bankers, and manufacturers. We think this tinkering with the tariff is too big a question, and no political party alone should have the right to touch this, but it should be left to a committee of good, honest men of both parties.

No. 4017.

Reply of B. M. Rasmussen, of Randolph, Wis., manufacturer of wagons, carriages, etc.

Being a manufacturer of wagons, carriages, etc., my views are that we are able to compete against any foreign import, and I am strictly in favor of free trade.

No. 4018.

Reply of J. Lowney & Son, of San Francisco, Cal., manufacturers of carriages and lumber.

The most of what we use is American growth and manufacture; that is, hard-wood lumber, iron and steel, and coal.

I believe that coal should be free of duty.

For skilled labor, \$18 per week; unskilled labor, \$12 per week.

I believe there should be a duty on all foreign manufactured goods; enough to protect the American manufacturer and laborer. I believe that all the raw material should come in free of duty.

I believe in the free coinage of silver.

No. 4019.

Reply of St. Anthony Hill Sleigh and Carriage Works, St. Paul, Minn., manufacturers of vehicles.

In reply to your circular, without going into detail of questions asked, think the American nation is the peer of all others; statesmen on an average; no superior mechanical ingenuity; no nation on earth to be compared with us.

Tariff: Throw down the bars and trade with those desirous of trading with us, and in a few years will be the most prosperous nation on God's green earth.

No. 4020.

Reply of Central Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of burial caskets.

Burial caskets are manufactured solely for the home market, and no foreign manufacturers have ever attempted to compete.

Prices are regulated by internal competition. As four-fifths of the material we employ is imported, the customs duty forms a very heavy tax upon us.

The tariff of 1890 inflicted a very serious loss upon us. We had to pay fully 15 per cent more for our materials and obtained no advance on our sale prices.

Correspondingly, we believe that the Wilson bill will be of unmixed benefit to us, enabling us to obtain better rates of profit upon our goods and reducing the amount of active capital necessary to run our business.

We sincerely trust it will be passed immediately.

No. 4021.

Reply of E. W. Seaver & Co., of West Townsend, Mass., manufacturers of tubs and pails.

The tariff in no way affects our business that we know of.

We have been running on less than full time for the eight months last past on account of an overproduction of goods in our line, by which we mean that there are too many other fellows in the same business.

In our opinion the tariff is a very small factor as a cause in the present trade depression. We think the dull times are very largely caused by overproduction in all lines of manufacture—that is, the capacity to produce is very largely in excess of the ability to consume. Our remedy to correct it would be to kill all inventors of labor-saving machinery, together with their inventions, until the country had grown up to and beyond the full limit of the present capacity of production.

We do not understand that our answers to your other queries would be of any value whatever.

No. 4022.

Reply of Headen & McAuley, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of railroad tanks, etc.

[Established in 1876.]

Our best years were 1891 and 1892. Since July last trade in our line has fallen off 80 to 90 per cent, and we look for this year to be the worst we ever had in the business.

We lay the present hard times to the extraordinary quantity of good manufactured, and do not expect good times until the surplus has been worked off. We do not blame the Democratic party for the

present hard times, but we do blame and denounce it for prolonging these times by its inaction. We are very bitter against the present administration, and, to put it mildly, have no use for the dilatory tactics pursued by the Democratic Senate and House. It seems to us that the right sort of legislation would relieve the country to a great extent from its present sorry predicament.

No. 4023.

Reply of John S. Tilley, of West Troy, N. Y., manufacturer of ladders.

You will see by my line of goods that the tariff does not affect me direct; I feel it through my patrons. Winter is my dull season. Last winter I gave employment to 7 men throughout the winter, filling orders and getting stock ready for spring, as the season of 1892 had consumed it. This winter I have employed from 1 to 3 men, not steady, as I had stock of winter before yet on hand as in 1893 (notwithstanding I had reduced my shop help 25 per cent during the summer). The trade did not consume it. It was the most unprofitable season I remember of having.

My opinion is that the present condition of business is caused by lack of confidence.

I usually have 5 to 6 teams on the road selling. Last season they did not pay expenses. I think if the administration would agree to let the tariff question stand for this term just as it was at the commencement, it would be much better for Americans in America.

No. 4024.

Reply of F. K. Hadsell, of Monterey, Mass., manufacturer of lumber.

I am a small farmer; raise for home consumption; hire help; have a sawmill upon my farm; do custom work when not otherwise employed; the inhabitants here are mostly farmers; no manufacturing done here. We have been prosperous in this back town, 10 miles from railroad; read the papers; sympathize with the unemployed that are willing, yes, begging for work; have no confidence in a change: thus far see no signs of improvement being made to better our condition.

No. 4025.

Reply of J. F. Rowley, of Des Moines, Iowa, manufacturer of artificial limbs.

The goods I manufacture are covered by U. S. patents, and, of course, are not affected directly by the tariff.

Sales have fallen off 25 per cent since January 1, 1893, while the article offered is far superior to anything I have offered the public since 1884.

Domestic competition is just the same as in former years.

No. 4026.

Reply of E. O. Post, of Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturer of wood stairs, hand rails, etc.

I can not state extent of business, but whereas we were doing a fair amount of it ten months back we are now doing practically nothing. My orders are obtained probably in a circuit of 100 miles radius—a local business.

The tariff has no visible effect, but we depend on general prosperity of the neighborhood.

A skilled workman in our line gets about \$700 per year, and spends it all usually, without regard to number of family.

The cause of depression is generally understood here, and the people will follow it as unerringly as a hornet does a pole when they get a chance.

No. 4027.

Reply of L. Goldsmith & Son, of New York City, manufacturers of trunks.

[Established in 1869.]

We have been running full time during last two years.

Our make of trunks are not imported.

In 1884 selling price 25 per cent higher than now; 1890, 15 per cent; 1892, 10 per cent.

There has been an increased competition in our line of manufactures.

The tendency of wages is lower.

We attribute the cause of depression in trade to the tariff question, and the sooner framed the better for the trade.

We term sheet iron and lumber raw materials.

We employ our hands sixty hours a week.

The cost of manufacture is the same as in 1883.

Since 1890 the selling price has decreased.

Sheet iron and lumber we pay duty on.

If sheet iron and lumber were free we would not consider the duty on manufactured trunks.

We would like to see sheet iron and lumber on the free list.

No. 4028.

Reply of J. G. Earhuff Organ and Piano Company, of North St. Paul, Minn., manufacturers of organs.

[Established in 1877.]

We started in business in 1877, and up to last July always worked full time, with about 75 men, turning out from \$9,000 to \$11,000 worth of goods per month. Since then we have run our machinery but very little, and when so, at a loss, owing entirely, we think, to tariff tinkering. Although not affected directly by the tariff, yet we believe that

the uncertainty existing as to what Congress is going to do is the primary cause of all the depression; and we further believe that if Congress would adjourn to-morrow and let things stand just as they are business would at once pick up.

In 1892 our men averaged \$2.10 per day in all departments. Last July we were obliged to close down and let the most of our men go. We were closed down for nearly four months, started up December 1 with half force and short time, but soon found that we could not make it pay to run that way, and consequently do not know when we shall be able to again start up our plant.

No. 4029.

Reply of Miller Organ Company, of Lebanon, Pa., manufacturers of cabinet organs.

[Established in 1878.]

We have run less time since last October on account of depression in trade.

Present law is all right.

In regard to reducing the rates of duty one-third, probably one-third reduction must be made in cost of production.

There has been an increase of domestic competition during past four years.

We desire specific duty; most satisfactory.

We are not producing as many goods as in 1892, owing to hard times.

Tendency of wages has been downward during past twelve months.

Cost of living has decreased during past four years.

Present depression is due to tariff agitation. Leave well enough alone.

Lumber and coal are our raw materials.

Our goods are both luxuries and necessities.

We pay 6 per cent on loans.

Immigration has probably been a benefit to our business.

Our labor is fourteen-fifteenths skilled, one-fifteenth unskilled.

Reduction of duty on goods must be met by cutting down wages.

We employ 58 men, 6 women. Men skilled average \$2 per day of ten hours; unskilled, \$1.30; women, 70 cents.

Our hours of labor are usually fifty-nine, now forty per week.

Foreign articles do not compete with ours. Present tariff prevents.

We export about one-fifteenth of our manufactures at less price than domestic sales.

Cost of manufacture has decreased largely since 1883.

Decrease mostly in materials, also in labor; facilities, machinery, and methods are better.

Our selling price has decreased since 1890.

With free raw materials, a duty is necessary on the manufactured article.

No. 4030.

Reply of S. O. Smith, of Newark, N. J., manufacturer of wood rules.

I go in for protection, first and all the time. The goods I make are not imported, as far as I know of, but I am dependent on good times as well as others. I make the best goods in my line. I have always managed to make a good living and a little more from my business until this last year, when my business shrank about one-fourth of amount of sales I generally made. If I had nothing else to depend on but my business my family would have gone hungry.

I would advise the politicians in Washington, D. C., to shake the dust off the Wilson tariff bill, which is before the Senate now. It has upset the business of the country already, and, if passed, it will make things worse than they are now.

There are about 25,000,000 men, women, and children in these United States, who will thank you for it, who are now almost starving for bread and are receiving aid from those who have a little more than they need for their own wants. This is the truth in regard to the workman and his family who want work, but can not get it for the simple reason there is no demand for their work on account of the business of the country being upset by Congress and the Senate in regard to the Wilson tariff bill and income tax.

I am no politician and do not care what party is in power. I do think there is not much difference in them, but if the party in power does not let the tariff alone it will hear from the voters of the country in a few months or so.

No. 4031.

Reply of R. Bair & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of stair material.

In reply to the request of your chairman for information in regard to current opinions on the tariff and business depression, I would say that there is a decided depression in business of all kinds here. I have done only about one-sixth as much business in 1893 as I did in 1890, and there certainly has been a scarcity of currency in the past six or eight months. I have noticed a decided tendency toward a depression for two or three years.

The rate of wages in the building industries, as near as can be estimated in the present demoralized state of business, is about 20 per cent lower than last year, but there has been scarcely any employment at all in that line for the past eight months.

As to the cause of this state of things, I would say that, in my opinion, "apprehended legislation" has nothing to do with it. It is my opinion that fictitious land values is the primary cause. As man can not make something out of nothing, it follows that if he pays more than the margin of production will allow for the use of land—the source of all raw material—out of which he must produce the things which will satisfy the desires of man, he will not be able to live and pay his debts. When land is held at speculative prices production partially or wholly ceases, thus shutting out supply, which can not meet and satisfy demand. When such conditions become general the earnings of labor and capi-

tal are encroached upon until the machinery of production and exchange is disorganized, and there is suddenly a "want of confidence" in the ability of people to meet their obligations; consequently credit is withdrawn. A contraction of the currency would have the same effect as an expansion of land values, even when such values are declining, as they have been in the last ten or more years.

I do not think that the tariff affects actual wages or benefits agriculture in the remotest degree, as it hampers both labor and capital, and it would be much better if it were entirely abolished. It would also be better if all taxation on labor products were abolished.

All such taxes are added to the price of the goods to the consumer, and if abolished the gain would attach itself to the rental value of land, as also would all other gains arising from the increased production of wealth, and it is self-evident that taxing anything outside of land values is unnecessary to secure equality, but is detrimental to the whole community, as it lessens the production of wealth, besides having a bad moral effect. If it is an incontrovertible economic fact that the exemption of personal property from taxation would add the difference to the value of the land, why not tax land value direct? Why should we have such a complicated, uncertain, and expensive system of taxation? Why not make it simple and in accord with natural law, and save the extra expense that such a system involves.

It is my belief that gold or silver as a standard of value is unnecessary, and that Treasury notes based on all the wealth of the nation is better, as the volume, and not the intrinsic value, fixes the standard of prices. There is a growing belief here that the silver legislation enacted by the extra session of Congress was mischievous without something better to take its place, and that Wall street influences predominated. For immediate relief I would issue a sufficient amount of currency to reestablish an equilibrium, and then, to prevent land values from rising and overwhelming all industries, I would tax the rental value of land at least high enough to discourage speculation. There are thousands in this city who are on the verge of starvation and revolution and would not hesitate at anything to obtain relief, and it is your duty to do all that is in your power to secure to all an opportunity to obtain an honest living by doing something useful.

No. 4032.

Reply of J. S. Baker, of Stockbridge, N. Y., manufacturer of cheese boxes and berry crates.

[Established in 1883.]

I do a business amounting to about \$5,000 per year, employing about 4 men steady work.

Wages have remained about the same and the cost of living has decreased. The price of lumber has advanced 20 per cent and tacks and nails have decreased 10 per cent, and a general falling off in prices in everything I make, caused principally by competition.

I think the present depression is caused by the last four years of Republican legislation, and think the remedy would be to pass the Wilson tariff bill immediately, with the income tax, if necessary.

No. 4033.

Reply of Orum L. Briggs, of Trail, Ohio, manufactures of billiard tables.

I am a manufacturer of billiard tables and use ivory, broad cloth, hardware, etc. Everything used in my business was increased in price by the tariff of 1890, but the manufactured articles could not be sold for any more than before the extra duty was put on. In order, I suppose, to encourage the infant business of raising elephants in this country a duty of 40 per cent was put on ivory blocks, which I have had to pay, also an extra duty on cloth, the particular quality of which I use can only be made in Belgium and nowhere else. No attempt has ever been made to make it in this country. In order to meet this extra expense I have been obliged to reduce the price of labor, with the understanding that their wages should be restored if the duty should be taken off.

No. 4034.

Reply of G. W. Mathers, of Hemlock Lake, N. Y., manufacturer of butter tubs.

[Established in 1884.]

My business as a manufacturer is not affected by the tariff, except it be on price of hoop iron used in manufacture of white-oak butter tubs.

Price in 1884, on largest size, \$5.04 per dozen; on same size in 1890, \$4.80; in 1892, \$4.32, and the same price now. Before that time manufactured woolen goods.

I have always favored specific duty, for the reason that there is less chance for fraud and is a more simple way of doing the business.

I employ 2 or 3 hands part of the year; generally 1 skilled man. Have boarded hands myself considerably, and as they do not work all the year for me (perhaps about two-thirds), could not state the cost of living.

Am doing about the same business as in 1892.

Price of wages is about the same, and material also.

I had hoped and planned to increase my business the last few years, but have not been able to do so to any extent.

The cost of living has decreased in this locality in the last four years, I should judge, 20 per cent.

There are several causes for the present depression in trade. Stop tinkering with the tariff would be one remedy. Stop the waste to the country from the liquor business and it would revive general trade more than any one thing.

No. 4035.

Reply of Mawson Bros., of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., manufacturers of bobbins and spools.

During the protective tariff of 1891 and 1892 our output amounted, on an average, to \$500 per week since; during the agitation of the tariff in the Senate our output has not exceeded \$100 per week, on an average.

We do not import any goods at all, but as we manufacture supplies for textile mills our business is greatly injured by a low tariff.

During the years 1891 and 1892 our workmen averaged \$12 and \$15 per week; since that time they have not been averaging \$6 per week.

Our employes' wages for the same work are just double the amount that are paid in foreign countries.

We employ about 25 hands when we are running full time.

We are not producing one-half the goods that we did in 1892.

No. 4036.

Reply of J. A. Bradhew, of Delaware, Ohio, manufacturer of cigar boxes.

I have not run my factory on an average of four days per week for year 1893, and 1894 three and one-half days per week.

Have not as much competition for last ten months as previous. Several cigar-box factories gone to the wall.

Wages tend downward. I am obliged to cut 10 per cent February 1.

Price of living is same as heretofore, except flour and sugar.

I think present depression is caused from threatening attitude of Democratic party on the tariff question. My remedy would be to leave tariff as it is and make no change in tariff whatever.

My business was running overtime previous to January, 1893. Since that time with 5 hands less of 14 formerly, I only run three and one-half to four days per week and with less competition than formerly.

No. 4037.

Reply of Charles J. Peteler, of Los Angeles, Cal., manufacturer of cigar boxes.

Being a manufacturer of cigar boxes on a very small scale the tariff does not affect me very much either way, perhaps indirectly in that a high tariff on cigars might keep out Cuban-made cigars, in Cuban-made cigar boxes. Any legislation unfavorable to the cigar trade (on which we are dependent) will affect the cigar-box business. Therefore, if Cuban cigars are admitted on too low a tariff the Republican politicians will smoke no other, the Democratic, being patriots, having no money to smoke any other than domestic cigars.

From conversation with cigar manufacturers, the impression has been made on me that they would find it a benefit if the tariff were reduced

on such leaf as can not be grown in the United States, especially Sumatra leaf, and that the rate on cigars be kept at what the tariff of 1890, placed them.

I hope that the Wilson bill will give satisfaction.

No. 4038.

Reply of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of billards and pool tables.

Our business in Milwaukee has increased the past four years and has been perfectly satisfactory up to September 1, 1893.

We depend upon saloon-keepers to purchase our goods, but in Milwaukee we get our main business from brewers.

The amount of purchases the past six months has been 50 per cent less.

We believe that dishonesty has caused this, there being too many houses working on borrowed capital.

It can be done by legislation, by sending dishonest bankers and business men to prison for a period of more than ten years.

Currency is not scarce in Wisconsin. People are afraid to invest.

We use a cash system. Credit can be obtained only by first mortgage.

Collections have been fair.

Immigration has not been large in Milwaukee.

We want honest business men, bankers, supervisors, and let the Democrats leave the tariff the way it is.

No. 4039.

Reply of Kuempel Bros., of Clayton, Iowa, manufacturers of excelsior.

We do not think that there is any of our excelsior sold that would have to compete with a foreign mill.

Home competition has reduced the prices until at present there is no profit in the business unless the maker can get freight rates fixed so he can ship cheap to different markets.

We think that as soon as the tariff question is settled, we will have better demand for our goods.

No. 4040.

Reply of A. S. Nichols, of New York City, manufacturer of wood mantels.

Since the question of reducing the tariff has been discussed and pledged to the country there has been a marked difference in the reduction of business in all classes of goods. The building business has largely decreased.

My special branch of business is the making of wood mantels, brass fireplaces, and furnishing the tilings necessary with them. This class

of work is almost exclusively done in this country. Wood mantels could not be imported with any degree of safety or success. The brass work necessary for fireplaces would not admit waiting to be brought in from other countries. Tiling was imported before the protection of duties almost entirely. Since protection has been afforded, we are producing in this country a better line of goods than can be bought in Europe, and the manufacturers could not now afford a reduction of the tariff and keep up the high grade of work which they are producing. Owing to severe competition, prices are constantly being reduced. Workmen in our special line receive from \$2 to \$4 per day, according to the ability of the workman and the special class of work he has to do.

I am heartily in favor of protection, and shall regret very much to see enacted a law that will compel our manufacturers to compete with foreign countries, as I do not believe it is practicable or possible for this country to compete with the labor of other countries, except to degrade labor to the extreme low level of workmen in other countries.

No. 4041.

Reply of A. B. McCollom & Son, of St. Elmo, Fayette County, Ill., manufacturers of oak feed baskets.

[Established in 1859.]

There has been no change in working time during the past two years. Domestic wholesale prices are 25 cents on dozen less since 1890.

We are manufacturing as many goods as in 1892.

Wages very low, but not in our work, as the work is all done by the piece, and has not changed in the last five years. Do not think it is necessary to add any more, as our business is not in danger of foreign competition, and we are willing to trust it to your judgment.

No. 4042.

Reply of Calley & Currier, of Bristol, N. H., manufacturers of crutches.

[Established in 1880.]

Our business grew larger and more paying until 1893.

Competition of our own country has reduced prices of our goods.

There are but few crutches exported; class of goods too good. Don't think any crutches are imported.

Tariff is well enough, so far as our line of manufacturing is concerned.

Common labor, \$1.35 per day; experts, \$2. Man and wife can live comfortably well on \$1.35 per day by keeping house.

Our losses by failure of various firms have been more in the last twelve months by ten times the amount than in all our previous years, twelve in all.

Our business is in a bad shape, so far as making money is concerned. Demand for our goods is cut short by depression in business, scarcity of money in the class of cripples who can not get work.

Cause of present condition of our Government, in our mind, is briefly this: The beginning, strikes; immigration too great; strikers discourage manufacturers. It is one of the greatest things to be feared.

Penalty for such can not, in our mind, be any too great, for the interests of both laboring class and manufacturers. Unsettled condition of the tariff is the next and present cause of stagnation.

Settle the tariff at once. Stop immigration. Let no one land with less than \$1,000 in cash. Make restraining laws relative to strikers. It is justice, and doing God's good work towards the laboring class of people, of which I am one, beginning life as a horseshoer, as hard labor as any man ever did.

We never paid our help any higher prices than at the present time, that is, per hour. We are on four-fifths time and 20 per cent less help.

If cost of production is reduced it must be less wages, which we very much regret to do under Democratic administration, being Democrats ourselves.

No. 4043.

Reply of E. A. Whitney, of Montville, Mass., manufacturer of hayrakes.

Amount of business is \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year. I hire my son a few days at \$1 per day. I sell my rakes at the shop for about \$11 per hundred. Do not vary much from one year to another. The material costs about 4 cents per rake.

No. 4044.

Reply of Setter Bros. & Co., of ———, manufacturers of engraving blocks.

We do not import or export any material. We think free lumber would benefit us, as we could buy Canada lumber cheapest, but not enough to lessen the price of goods we sell. We compete with domestic production by making machines to suit our business and working with our men. We have no foreign competition.

We have run full time for the last two years except last October, when we shut down for three weeks.

A reduction in duty would not affect our business. Price of our goods in 1894 is \$60; 1890 was \$85; 1892, \$75 per 100 blocks. We would desire a specific duty, as we think it could be evaded less.

We are not making as many goods as in 1892 because poor people have less money for shows. The tendency of wages in the last twelve months has been on the decline slowly. We have little skilled workmen, as we do most of the skilled work ourselves.

The price of living has decreased in the past four years.

Our opinion of the present depression in trade is due to the meddling with and agitating of the tariff. Restore confidence in the people, and give us good sound money.

We believe there could be a good Government banking system which would stop the hoarding of money.

Our goods are for the use of advertising in shows as luxuries, and for business purposes as a necessity.

We have to pay 7 per cent on loans.

The effect of immigration on our business has nothing direct.

For ordinary labor we pay \$1 to \$2 per day, \$1.25 being the average.

We work ten hours per day, six days in a week.

No. 4045.

Reply of A. V. Cleland, of Minneapolis, Minn., manufacturer of fanning mills.

[Established in 1869.]

Retail price, \$35 in 1884, \$32 in 1890, \$29 in 1893.

Competition is materially unchanged.

Wages have decreased from \$2.50 to \$1 per day.

Our market reports show that price of living must have decreased greatly.

The depression is due to the change of administration, with its consequent uncertainties and loss of confidence. Remedy, a change of administration, restoring the principle of protection.

The foreign article does not compete in my line.

No manufacturer can afford to or does export the same machine on the same terms of payment for a less price than he can sell the machine for in his own country.

Cost of manufacture has remained about the same. Lumber, the chief component, has increased in cost, while improved methods have offset this increase.

Let the duty remain as it is. Putting farm implements on the free list must injure the States bordering on Canada. To illustrate, I sell to the farmers of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. I can not ship into Canada on account of the present duty of 35 per cent. Neither can they ship into my territory. Remove our duty and Winnipeg at once becomes the better business location for me, as there I would command both the American and Canadian trade, and all new industries would choose Canadian locations. The pending tariff bill, as relates to agricultural implements, is legislation directly in the interest of Canada and against the United States. The present competition among American implement-makers is sufficiently great to induce fair prices and too long terms of sale. Let the duty on implements and on farm products remain as they are.

No. 4046.

Reply of the Coburn Shuttle and Bobbin Company, of Lowell, Mass., manufacturers of shuttles and bobbins.

[Established in 1832.]

When the mills are running our business is good. Last June we found business going down and has been so ever since.

We ship no goods to foreign countries.

Between four and five thousand dollars' worth of goods were sold each month up to April, 1893. It began to fall off. We are fortunate sell to from eight hundred to one thousand per month now.

We think and believe protection is the best.

We are not manufacturing as many goods as in 1892; owing to the shutting down of the mills; we are simply getting no work to speak of to what we did in 1892.

In the last nine months wages have been reduced all the way from 15 to 20 per cent.

The most of our help are single men, and board ranges all the way from \$4 to \$6 per week.

The price of living is about the same, if not a little higher.

We think the cause of the present depression is the fear of free trade. We believe in protection.

We use no foreign materials.

Our goods are necessities.

We pay 6 per cent and sometimes more on loans.

Immigration cuts wages.

We have one-half skilled men.

If there was a reduction of duty on goods we would be obliged to buy all material that we use for less money, besides a cut in wages.

Skilled workmen, \$3 per day, and common help, \$1.50.

Sixty hours per week when we have work enough for our help.

We do not export.

The cost of manufacture has decreased since 1893.

The decrease has been in material. Labor has been about the same until a few months ago.

In the last six or eight months prices have decreased very much.

None of my component materials are dutiable.

We have prospered under protection and believe in it.

Prices since 1893 have decreased.

We want protection.

No. 4047.

Reply of Charles Putnam, of Cold Pond, N. H., manufacturer of lumber.

[Established in 1885. Capital invested, \$5,000.]

Amount of production is from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year.

For the past two years I have run on half time for the want of orders.

There has been a reduction of \$2 per 1,000 feet since 1893.

I paid in 1892, \$26 per month; 1893, \$15; 1894, \$8 to \$15.

The price of living is about the same as four years ago.

Change the administration for better times, that is my mind.

No. 4048.

Reply of Gillingham & Son, of Olean, N. Y., manufacturers of building material.

Our views on the causes of the present depression would not be good for much.

Our relations to imports are very indirect, glass for building being the closest we come to the subject, the import duties on which we regard as very high; unreasonably so.

Wages have not declined materially, on account of local causes. Our city has been spending a great deal of money on improvements, which have had the effect of keeping up wages.

Price of living is lower than usual, a fair quality of flour being sold at \$1 for the 50-pound sack.

Merchandise is offered at small margin; there is sharp competition in almost all lines.

No. 4049.

Reply of Boston and Lockport Block Company, of Boston, Mass., and Lockport, N. Y., manufacturers of wood and metal block and tackle.

We do not import any goods. We manufacture all kinds of wood, iron, and steel tackle and pulley blocks. We understand that there is a duty of 35 per cent on iron blocks, English pattern, which is the only kind that we know of being imported, and we find in competing with this line of goods that we frequently lose orders on account of our being unable to successfully meet the prices on the English goods. We do not recall any change in duties for some time. In fact, our trade is confined almost exclusively to our domestic markets, excepting only a small percentage of our output, which is sold through New York export agents, and into Canada and the Provinces. Our corporation has made two distinct and quite expensive attempts to place our goods on the continent, but have been unable to do so for various reasons. Our factories were running full time until about the middle of 1893. Since then we have been running on reduced time, with less than 50 per cent of hands employed. Prices on our goods have been constantly declining for the past few years, some lines being sold at 50 per cent less than a few years ago. Our pay roll per hour is about the same as it has been for the past five years, with perhaps a very small reduction. As regards living expenses, we learn on inquiry that rents for houses for ordinary families are from \$12 to \$16 a month. We estimate the cost of food from \$1.50 to \$2 a week per person. We think that the price of living is practically no less than it was four years ago, some things being advanced and others reduced. Our goods would be classed among necessities. Business loans would have to pay 6 per cent interest. About one-half of our pay roll calls for skilled labor. If the Germans, for instance, should take our blocks as samples, and imitate them as closely as they do other goods in our line, we do not see how we could possibly compete with them. We employ from 50 to 100 men and boys, according to the condition of the trade, at from \$5 to \$18 a week. The cost of manufacture has decreased since 1883, largely on account of improved facilities. We think the future of our business would be very seriously affected by any reduction in the duty, since at least one-third of the cost of our goods is made up of labor.

No. 4050.

Reply of A. B. Griffin, of Ravenna, Ohio, manufacturer of carriage material.

Before the war we did a large business in that line, also did custom work, such as planing, matching, sawing, etc. The war called for a large increase of wagon work of all kinds, consequently large establishments, with improved machines, and located near timber lands,

started up. We could not compete with them without enlarging our business. This we decided not to do, consequently we have gradually retired from the business, until now we only keep one man and a helper to do home work.

The tariff has but little to do with our business directly. Our opinion is, it would be better to let the tariff stand as it is. Still, it would be better to settle on the Wilson bill, or even free trade in full, than to have the business of the country hang by the gills any longer.

No. 4051.

Reply of the Two Rivers Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of lumber.

[Established in 1850.]

We do not care for protection as far as our business is concerned, because the line of goods we produce are not imported. Our business is more affected by the general prosperity of the country.

Our production is consumed by workingmen and laboring men mostly. The price of all of our goods have gone down to the lowest, the cost price, but we find the sale and consumption restricted in all our markets.

The reason of the present depression is, the money-earners are out of work and are unable to buy and pay for things that in ordinary times would be called necessities. I have noticed the same cause and effects in all former panics, especially in 1873. Above are my views of this matter in short.

The average rate of interest paid is 7 per cent.

We are obliged to compete with domestic production by trying to make a better article and by meeting prices and terms.

So far as my knowledge extends, I believe France has probably been the most prosperous country in Europe. The reason of this I believe is to be found in the almost unequaled resources of that country. Their soil productions, manufactures, and thriftiness are peculiar and different from other nations.

No. 4052.

Reply of the Batavia and New York Manufacturing Company, of Batavia, N. Y., manufacturers of mill work.

In reply to your circular letter of December 20 last, we would say that we would be very glad to answer all your committee's questions if we felt we could give you any information that would be of benefit in your compilation of statistics. We are manufacturers of interior hardwood house trimmings, and as such are not affected directly by tariff legislation. We might say in a general way that we employ on an average 175 men, and were shut down for four months this winter. This we ascribe to the general depression, which we feel is caused by the uncertainty as to tariff legislation. We are paying less wages than we paid a year ago, because we can not get the prices for our goods that enable us to pay at the old rate.

No. 4053.

Reply of Morris Manufacturing Company, of Morrisville, Ala., manufacturers of water wheels.

We are not aware of any foreign competition in our line of business.

We have not run on absolute full time since 1890, and we think that the inability of our farmers and millers to procure enough dollars is the main cause of our slack business. We do not desire any duty unless the Ohio River should be made the line and the States north of that river be fined for shipping our line of goods south of it.

We pay 1 per cent per month for what money we borrow.

In our humble judgment if the men who produce could be allowed to dispose of their products without having to pay so much for the articles they receive in payment thereof, they would be in better condition, and have more surplus to expend for improvements of the kind we manufacture. A tariff is of no benefit that we can see only to parties who are directly protected and perhaps incidentally to a few truck-growers who supply the protected factory.

Don't you think free trade and direct taxation would reduce the expenditures of the national Government by at least half? For the reason that the taxpayers feeling the burden of taxation more forcibly would object at once to so much needless waste of public funds? We expect Congress to do just as it has always done; go on trying to so legislate as to try to get itself back to Congress again.

We are Democrats, and hope the Democrats in Congress will adopt some kind of policy and pursue it, even if every one is not pleased.

No. 4054.

Reply of John Pettit, of Kingston, N. Y., manufacturer of wooden kegs.

I manufacture wooden kegs to pack gunpowder in. It is entirely a local business, and it has declined 75 per cent the last twenty-five years, caused by the use of kegs made of iron in the place of kegs made of wood.

I do not think any information I could give you would be of any value to you in regard to the tariff question, as my business is almost entirely superseded by the use of iron kegs in the place of wooden kegs. I do not think the tariff will directly affect my business, as I use no imported stock, and no article of my manufacture is exported.

No. 4055.

Reply of Standard Ladder Company, of Glenville, Ohio, manufacturers of ladders.

Do all in your power to have lumber placed upon the free list, and stop paying a bounty for the destruction of American forests to the cost and detriment of both the present and future generations. Lumber is a God-given grant; time is the only thing that produces it. The lumber kings of the land through their efforts never caused 1,000 feet to be produced.

No. 4056.

Reply of the Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wis., manufacturers of furniture

The Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wis., made an assignment June 17, 1893. Goods have been sold since then almost irrespective of cost. I can, therefore, give no satisfactory reply to your questions.

Our principal products are school furniture, opera chairs, wood carpet, and engines.

We import no goods, and our sales are almost exclusively in the United States.

We have been paying our laboring men good wages, but, in order to meet competition, shall soon feel obliged to make a cut of at least 25 per cent.

No. 4057.

Reply of ———, of ———, manufacturer of furniture.

[Name and location withheld by request.]

[Established in 1879.]

The rate of interest here on loaned money is 6 per cent. Since the year 1883, up to the passage of the famous obnoxious tariff of 1890 trade was good, especially in my line of goods, as the large quantity of goods used in the manufacturing of my line of goods were not as high. Lumber that I bought at from \$28, up, prior to the tariff of 1890, I am now compelled to pay from \$30 to \$35 per 1,000. Glass or mirrors (imported) rose from 50 cents to 75 cents under said bill; varnish, from 25 to 30 cents a gallon; hardware, about 5 cents or so, in proportion.

Immigration was of no special benefit to me at any time, since I work for myself, because they come to this country and try to run down all business.

I am in favor of an ad valorem duty on all imported goods, the rate to be fixed so that manufacturers could bear it without murmuring.

The articles I manufacture are an actual necessity and no luxury, because they are needed by every family.

Prior to the passage of the tariff of 1890 I did business all alone without any assistance, for about from \$600 to \$800. Now, since its passage, I must put forth the most strenuous efforts to do business for about \$300 or \$400 per annum. I claim positively that the tariff of 1890 is a great drawback and hindrance in all sorts of business, doing an immense amount of mischief instead of aiding the people in common, as its originators pretended. If raw materials were free and there was a low duty it would create a great demand for my goods and I could afford to sell cheaper, and in that way build up quite a trade.

I positively say that Congress should at once repeal this "great robber bill" and pass the Wilson bill without delay, and thereby restore harmony, peace, contentment, and also give employment to the now numerous idle people.

If you desire or are in need of any further information I will cheerfully submit it to you. I sincerely trust you can convince the other members of your committee to "go forward" with the tariff bill in your hands, and cause the same to be passed as soon as possible, so as to relieve the people and create confidence among our manufacturers and laborers and others.

No. 4058.

Reply of ———, of ———, Pa., manufacturers of carriages.

[Name and location withheld by request.]

[Established in 1869.]

The former owners had been running the works for about twenty-five years, but about one year ago they failed, and I bought the works, and to my own sorrow. On account of the late panic, money being tight, consequently could not make the sales I should, I also had to go under (made an assignment); and now it will greatly depend on the times in the future whether I will be able to recover myself again. I see very little encouragement at the present time. Unless confidence will be again restored, so that money will be circulated and prices a little better, I can not see how it can be done, as there is an overproduction of some goods.

We all know, and have found out by experience the last year, that we can not make any money at present time. We are very glad to make a scant living. In regard to an answer to all the questions in your circular I do not deem it necessary under my present circumstances, and shall be only too glad if I can see business revive in the near future, but this, I think, is next to an impossibility, for such times I never saw in my fifty-two years of living. I am sure it will take longer to make things right than it took to make it wrong. We can hardly realize enough cash to make an honest, square living, let alone make any profits. So, like myself, all business I see and hear of are discouraged, and no wonder. Now we permit foreign immigration into our country until we Americans have no work ourselves. There would be room for volumes of expression but all of no avail.

No. 4059.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned manufacturers of lumber, residing as indicated below, respectfully submit to your honorable body a brief statement of the reasons for our opposition to the proposed lumber schedules contained in the bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and recently made public.

(1) The lumber manufacturing industry is one of the largest, if not the largest, industry in the United States, giving employment and support to nearly 3,000,000 of people. During the recent financial stringency the business has been very much depressed and the failures have been large and numerous. The present condition of the lumber

business is such that it can not endure any further attacks upon its prosperity without serious consequences.

(2) The bulk of the products of our mills are essentially finished manufactures and not raw material, the log from which the lumber is manufactured is the raw material. We are therefore not seeking to retain or to have imposed a tax upon raw material to be used in manufacture in the United States. Logs have been for years admitted free of duty, as well as hemlock and oak bark. A very large percentage of the lumber manufactured at the saw mills in the country is prepared ready for the buildings in which it is to be finally used, without any other or further manufacturing process being applied to it. Our lumber is therefore, as we have stated above, essentially a manufactured article, into the cost of which the element of labor enters to a very great extent and it is, therefore, entitled to its fair share of incidental protection which necessarily comes from a tariff for revenue only.

(3) Without having exact figures at hand, and from a hasty examination of the proposed bill, we judge the average duty imposed upon articles taxed to be not less than 25 per cent ad valorem. We beg leave to submit that an industry so extensive as ours is entitled, at least, to the average rate of protection which comes from a tariff for revenue only. We find in the proposed bill that while iron ore is admitted free a tax of 22½ per cent ad valorem is imposed on pig iron. We beg leave to suggest that there is no substantial reason why our industry should not receive at least the same protection that the iron industry receives in consideration of the fact that its crudest products are carried to a more advanced stage of manufacture than pig iron.

(4) Prior to the enactment of what is commonly known as the McKinley bill the tax upon lumber was \$2 per 1,000 feet. Statistics of the Treasury Department show that for the year ending June 30, 1891, there was imported into the United States lumber and forest products to the value of \$19,886,358; for the year ending June 30, 1892, \$19,844,709; for the year ending June 30, 1893, \$23,152,722. The McKinley bill reduced the tax upon lumber from \$2 to \$1 per 1,000 feet. The result is indicated in the figures above, showing that by reason of this reduction there was imported into this country lumber to the value of \$3,308,013 in excess of the previous year, and that the American producers were deprived of a market for their product to this extent. There are many other reasons which can be assigned pertinent to the question, such as decreased cost of production in British territory, lower price of labor, means of transportation constructed at public expense, and many others which we wish to urge. We beg leave, therefore, to respectfully protest against the adoption of the lumber schedules as proposed in the bill now before the House of Representatives and to pray your honorable bodies to place the numerous business interests which we represent upon an equal footing with those of other manufacturers in the country and to provide for us fair and reasonable protection to the products of our mills by a tax upon foreign lumber in any tariff bill which may finally be adopted as the law of the land.

No. 4060.

Meeting of lumbermen and others interested directly or indirectly in the production of lumber at Ashland, Boyd County, Ky., January 22, 1894.

Whereas we, the undersigned, lumbermen and others interested directly or indirectly in the production of lumber, of Ashland, Boyd County, Ky., and vicinity, are fully aware that the growth and prosperity of this section of Kentucky demands the continued production of its natural resources, of which lumber forms the chief part, but to which coal and iron do not stay behind; and

Whereas the proposed changes in the Wilson tariff bill now before Congress, and soon to be before the U. S. Senate, greatly decrease the duties on same, so that our markets upon which we rely for sales will be overcrowded with foreign lumber, coal, and iron at prices with which we can not compete, by which our production would be lessened, if not stopped altogether, or in either case decreasing the wages of the working class of those industries or throwing large numbers out of employment.

We, the undersigned, solemnly protest against this proposed change in duty, and call upon our Representatives and Senators in Congress to oppose any increase in present tariff rates on those products.

Seventy-four signatures.

No. 4061.

Meeting of citizens of Lewis County, Ky., at Vanceburg, held January 18, 1894, interested in the lumber industry.

Whereas we, the undersigned citizens of Vanceburg, Lewis County, State of Kentucky, are fully aware that this section of the country demands the continued production of its natural resources, these being mainly lumber, coal, and iron; and

Whereas the proposed change and reduction of tariff as now before Congress, in shape of the Wilson bill, to a great extent threatens the decrease and even suspension of the industries using those products by throwing open the markets on which we depend to foreign products at such prices with which we can not compete, thereby decreasing the wages of our working class or throwing large numbers of workmen out of employment:

We, the undersigned citizens of Vanceburg, Lewis County, Ky., enter our solemn protest against this proposed change of duty.

Ninety-six signatures.

No. 4062.

PETITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1894.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,

Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: I wish to make a brief communication with reference to the provisions in the Wilson bill regarding Canadian log export duties.

A large trade in the supply of American sawmills from the Canadian forests now exists. The sawmills of eastern Michigan, at Saginaw, Bay

City, Tawas, Alpena, etc., are largely dependent upon the Canadian forests north of Georgian Bay for their log supply. Canadian logs are also furnished to mills in northern Ohio and western New York. This trade last year amounted, in round numbers, to \$5,000,000.

The Canadian Government has shown hostility to the exportation of logs, and an export duty was first imposed in 1866 and was continued until 1890, when, under the statutory offer of the McKinley bill, which provided that countries not imposing an export duty should receive admission for their lumber into the American market at a lower rate than countries imposing such duty, the export duties were rescinded by the Canadian Government.

The Mills bill contained a provision as follows:

Provided, That if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles, or either of them, by any country whence imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

The McKinley bill also contained, as above mentioned, a similar proviso, under the operation of which the removal of the export duty by the Canadian government was secured.

The Wilson bill is supposed to follow in the same line, but the proviso as contained in that bill will not reach the purpose intended, but, if the interpretation of your memorialist is correct, will result in the imposition of American duties upon the article only that Canadian export duties are imposed upon, thereby supplementing the Canadian export duty and furthering the purpose of the Canadian government.

It is respectfully submitted that this proviso, attached to section 683, should read as follows:

Provided, That if any export duty is laid by any foreign country upon any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs 672 to 683, inclusive, then all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act.

Should this proviso be inserted, it will inevitably prevent the imposition of an export duty by the Canadian government. It is that provision which the entire lumber trade in Michigan, Ohio, and New York, dependent more or less upon Canadian supply for logs, is anxious to see inserted in the bill.

I beg to submit a brief memorandum, which may convey information of some interest in connection with this matter, and, also, a draft of the wood-schedule amendment, as proposed, with an explanatory note.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CHARLTON,
In behalf of the Michigan lumber interests.

No. 4063.

MEMORANDUM IN RE LUMBER AND CANADIAN IMPORTATIONS.

The public domain (including timber) is the property of the provinces in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

Licenses for cutting timber in Ontario and in most of the other provinces are sold at auction by the respective provincial governments to the highest bidder, subject to the conditions of payment of crown dues upon timber cut, which in Ontario is \$1 per 1,000 on all licenses granted prior to 1893, and \$3 per annum ground rent per square mile; and in

Quebec \$1.25 per 1,000 crown dues and \$3 per square mile annual ground rent.

It is claimed by license holders that the rate of crown dues and ground rent are a condition of sale and can not be advanced. This view of the case was practically admitted by the government of Ontario last year when, at a timber sale held at Toronto in October, the crown dues upon the territory then brought into market was fixed at \$1.25 per 1,000, while the rate of \$1 per 1,000 on all territory previously brought into market was left undisturbed.

The imposition of export duties on lumber is a prerogative of the Dominion Government. Such duties were first imposed in 1866 upon logs and shingle bolts, and were continued, with variations as to amount, till 1890, when, under the statutory offer of the McKinley bill, providing for the reduction of the pine duty to \$1, in the case of any country not imposing export duties; the Canadian Government abolished the duty.

The reimposition of the duty by the Canadian Government can only be prevented by a similar cause in the future; putting back at the old duty all articles in the wood schedule, if export duty is imposed upon any of them.

The sawmills of the Saginaw Valley, and other points in eastern Michigan, are now almost entirely dependent upon the forests of Canada for a supply of logs. The importation of logs from Canada for Michigan, Ohio, and western New York mills was not less than \$5,000,000 in 1893, and the reimposition of the Canadian export duty would be most disastrous to this extensive American interest.

Substitute for proviso, paragraph 683.

Provided, That if any export duty is laid by any country upon any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs six hundred and seventy-two to six hundred and eighty-three inclusive, then all of said articles imported from said country shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act.

NOTE.—The Canadian Government desires to prevent the export of logs to American mills. If it should impose an export duty on logs, there was no United States duty upon them prior to the passage of this act, and to impose one would be to supplement the export duty and serve Canadian purposes.

No. 4064.

Reply of W. F. Milliken, F. Dudley, R. Lewis & Co., S. C. Dyer & Co., of Portland, Me., importers of white-pine and spruce lumber.

The average cost, at the points of manufacture in Canada, of sawed white-pine lumber, is, per 1,000 feet B. M., \$15 to \$16; of sawed spruce lumber, \$8 to \$9.

The tariff act of 1890 reduced the duty on white pine from \$2 to \$1 per 1,000 feet, leaving it equal to an ad valorem duty of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The same tariff made no change in the duty on spruce lumber, leaving it as before, at \$2 per 1,000 feet, equal to an ad valorem duty of 22 per cent.

Since 1890 the cost of white pine has increased about 10 per cent owing, without doubt, to limited supply and larger demand. During the same period the cost of spruce, as a whole, has not varied much.

Owing to the limited and fast-decreasing supply of standing timber in the United States we do not think that this country can ever do a large export business in the above-mentioned articles.

We think the duties on lumber are most likely to be evaded under an ad valorem duty.

With low duty and high value on white pine we can manage to compete with domestic production; but with the opposite conditions on spruce it is uphill business.

We consider the extra duties on dressed lumber, as levied by the tariff of 1890 and the bill now under consideration, excessive. They are as follows, and are equivalent to the actual cost (without profit) of the different operations performed, or, in other words, equal to a "protection" of 100 per cent on the cost of dressing. Rates are—

	Per 1,000 feet.
Planing one side.....	\$0.50
Planing two sides.....	1.00
Planing one side and tonguing and grooving.....	1.00
Planing two sides and tonguing and grooving.....	1.50

No. 4065.

Reply of William B. Mershon & Co., of Saginaw (East Side), Mich., importers of white-pine lumber.

Price of lumber varies according to the grade.

Cost of product is about the same as here, with the exception that the pine land is controlled by the Government there and not by a few fortunate landholders, as here.

Last year was the first that it was ever necessary for us to purchase any of our raw material abroad.

The goods we import can be manufactured in the United States and no reduction of wages is necessary.

Some lumber is exported from this country into the northwest territories of Canada.

We manufacture a band resawing machine that we sell to Canadian millmen at 10 per cent less than we do to home people.

We sell our goods on ninety days from date of bill of lading, settlement by note, or 2 per cent off for cash inside of ten days from shipment.

Our firm are manufacturers.

We usually pay 3 per cent when not employing our regular salesmen on salaries.

Seven per cent is the rate of interest in the country from which we import.

Unskilled labor, \$1.25 per day of ten hours; skilled, average, \$1.75 per day.

We desire a specific rate of duty per 1,000 feet, as it would be impossible to affix an ad valorem duty with any equity of value on lumber or its products.

No. 4066.

Reply of Isaac S. Miller, of Hubbard, Oreg., manufacturer of lumber, brick, and tile.

[Established in 1884. Capital invested, \$4,000.]

I produce annually about 500,000 feet of lumber; brick and tile, about \$800 worth.

A small water-power mill. Can not run all time, for want of water.

I made less lumber this year than ever before, on account of too many mills and hard times.

Lumber is lower in price now than ever before.

Interest in this part is about 8 per cent.

It takes 4 men to run my sawmill, and about 8 or 10 to run my tile factory.

I have paid \$1 per day and board in the tile factory.

I employ 3 or 4 women.

Prices decreased since 1890.

I think as I have only a small establishment it would not be much good to you, although we have very hard times; worse than eight years ago.

No. 4067.

Reply of Rufus P. Thomas & Co., importers of lumber.

[Established in 1846.]

Our firm imports lumber from Canada. The duty taken off lumber in 1890 put in the pockets of the Canadian lumbermen just \$1 per 1,000 feet.

No reduction of price in our market. The reduction anticipated of \$1 will add just \$1 to the Canadian lumbermen's profit, and no reduction to the consumer in the United States.

The above is our experience in buying lumber in Canada.

Our firm has been handling lumber since 1846.

No. 4068.

Reply of Bayer & McConihe, of Troy, N. Y., importers of lumber.

We are dealers in lumber and timber, domestic and imported. Our domestic stock is from our Northern, Southern, Western, and Pacific States, practically all sections of our country. Our imported stock is from Canada principally.

The greatest increase of stock we handle is from Southern States. Our Southern States and not Canada are greatest competitors of our Northern States. In fact, Southern pine has supplanted both Northern and Canada pine in certain grades and lines in our market. The Pacific States are looming up more strongly each year. The tariff act of 1890 reduced duty on sawed white pine from the then existing duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet to present duty of \$1 per 1,000 feet. The price of sawed white pine has since increased on an average of \$3 per 1,000

feet. No change was made in duty on sawed spruce, hemlock, or other lumber, and there has been no material changes in price since, except that hemlock is a little lower in price at present. This is an object lesson in itself. No duty is necessary to protect lumber industry from foreign competition, and any duty maintained for this express purpose on lumber is robbery, pure and simple.

A duty on lumber should only be imposed when necessary for revenue and should then be ad valorem. It should be a matter for congratulation to the people of our country that we have neighboring countries such as Canada to furnish us lumber, and we should put no obstacles in the way of getting it. The wages paid in lumber industry are governed by supply and demand. We never heard of lumber manufacturers advancing and lowering wages according to market price of lumber; we certainly have not heard of wages being advanced by the white-pine manufacturers, although their product has advanced about \$3 per 1,000 feet since the existing act was enacted.

As to export, would say we will export lumber as long as we have the lumber and foreigners will pay the price. When our forests are destroyed the industry will cease and no legislation will revive it. If your committee and Senate will give us free ore, coal, etc., we will then probably export iron, etc., in place of lumber.

Please keep in view that timber land is real estate, and that any legislation restricting competition and enhancing value of this product has exactly the same effect as increased rent has upon stores, dwellings, etc., viz, it increases the value of the property itself and does not increase wages.

No. 4069.

Reply of Saxe Bros., of Albany, N. Y., importers of pine lumber.

We are in the wholesale lumber trade and import from Canada, and also buy from the product of Michigan timber about 40,000,000 feet each year. We believe, in common with other dealers in pine lumber, that the duty on pine lumber from Canada (which is at present \$1 per 1,000 feet) should be removed, as it would save our forests in the West and give us cheaper lumber from Canada, and it would in no way affect wages of men.

No. 4070.

Reply of Maxson & Co., of Westerly, R. I., importers and manufacturers of lumber.

Lumber is the only article imported by us. There come into this port of Westerly about 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 feet yearly (delivered at port of Stonington, Conn.) of foreign lumber, also 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 of domestic lumber.

The domestic is chiefly Maine production; the foreign, New Brunswick chiefly and some from Nova Scotia. The average wholesale cost laid down here on spruce is \$13.50; hemlock, \$11.50; pine, \$20; and average freight about \$2.25. Duties paid by the producer on pine, \$1 per 1,000; spruce, \$2; hemlock, \$1; laths, 15 cents per 1,000.

We often ship both domestic and foreign in same vessel from ports of Calais, Me., St. John and St. Stephens, New Brunswick. The foreign and domestic always bear the same price when laid down here, the foreign producer bearing the duty paid.

No. 4071.

Reply of McClure, Kelsey & Co., of Detroit, Mich., importers of hard-wood lumber.

We import all kinds of hard wood which amounts to about 1,000,000 feet per year from Canada which we pay \$2 of all kinds per 1,000 except basswood, whitewood, and sycamore of which \$1 per 1,000 duty is paid.

It does not benefit us any if the duty is taken off on our kinds of lumber as we buy for the same price as American lumbermen sell at delivered at Detroit. When Canadians ask us for quotations, we quote them either at their shipping point or f. o. b. at Detroit and name them the same price f. o. b. at Detroit as we do our own people; if they want quotations at their mill we quote them price \$2 per 1,000 less than we would if the duty was not on the lumber.

If the Americans take the duty off from hard woods, the Canadians will benefit by same, as their lumber is worth in comparison as much as our own stock is, and as soon as the duty is off they will want as much as the mill men in the United States ask, which means taking so much money out of the United States to give to the Canadians.

The only benefit we would derive in not having any duty would be that we could handle the cull grades from Canada; but we find it hard work to take care of what cull the United States mill men produce.

No. 4072.

Reply of Antigo Manufacturing Company, of Antigo, Wis., manufacturers of heading and staves.

The proposed abolition of the duty on Canadian staves and heading will be a serious blow to the manufacturers in that line in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and New York. The staves and heading are not raw material. They are manufactured material. The stock is finished ready for use, but is shipped in the knockdown simply to save freight. Now, let us suppose the timber in a cord of bolts is worth \$1; then \$2.50 worth of labor has to be put on that to finish it ready for market, so by putting the staves and heading on the free list, not only will our factories be closed, but the employes in our factories will be thrown out of employment and the Canadians will reap the benefit, for their labor and timber are very much lower than ours. This is no idle talk. We visited the large cooper shops of Minneapolis the past summer, trying to sell stock, and learned that about three-quarters of all the staves they were using were coming from Canada.

The duty on cut staves should be \$1 per 1,000, and a protective duty should also be put upon headings.

We respectfully submit our views to the Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate and trust they will maintain a duty on these goods sufficient to keep the industry within the United States.

No. 4073.

Reply of Johnson & Wimsatt, of Washington, D. C., importers of laths.

We import spruce lath from St. John, New Brunswick, and from Nova Scotia. \$1.30 to \$1.40 per 1,000 pieces is cost of production in country of manufacture.

Fifteen cents per 1,000 pieces is duty on importations. Spruce lath; white pine lath corresponds with importation. Two dollars to \$2.20 per 1,000, according to freight rate, is the wholesale price of goods in domestic markets.

No changes were made by tariff act of 1890.

No material difference in cost of goods imported, except the ordinary fluctuations caused by supply and demand, except for last three or four months of 1893 and January and February of 1894, when price, owing to general depression, has fallen 20 to 30 cents per 1,000.

We know of no conditions that could make the United States an exporting country of lath, except the depression of the labor market to a point equal to that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The same goods could be produced in the United States, but not as cheaply as in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The articles I import have never been exported from United States to point of production.

Retail price at point of production unknown to us. Wholesale price, \$1.30 to \$1.60 per 1,000. The retail price in the United States varies of course with the wholesale price and ranges from \$2.50 at, say Boston, to \$3 to \$3.25 at Washington; first rate to Boston being lower than to Washington.

Our goods are generally sold from sixty to ninety days on negotiable note.

We are purchasers from manufacturers.

Six per cent is the average rate of interest in country of production of goods.

Duties are most likely to be evaded under an ad valorem duty.

Have imported 10,000,000 lath annually for past four years, value here \$22,000.

We buy as cheaply, including duty, as we can in Maine.

Cost of transportation to point of destination in this country from 1884 to 1892, 55 to 60 cents per 1,000; 1892 to 1894, 45 to 55 cents per 1,000.

No. 4074.

Reply of J. B. McDowell & Son, of Crawfordsville, Oreg., manufacturers of shingles.

We have been shut down four months; cause, no sale for shingles; lumber mill the same. The cause of this is the low price of wool, wheat, cattle, horses, and many other farm products too tedious to mention. Prices have been gradually getting less for five or six years, the cause of which we, the undersigned, believe to be the tariff laws.

We, the undersigned, pray that the tariff laws be repealed. We believe that there is not any foreign country that can lower the price of lumber or shingles 10 cents; wool, 36 cents; wheat, \$20; horses, \$10; milch cows, or any other farm product under free trade.

Under free trade, we would get cheaper coffee and sugar and clothing, we would not have to pay \$16 for a shoddy suit of clothes and pay with 10-cent wool:

J. B. McDowell, shingle mill.	W. M. Moss, farmer.
T. A. Lewis, boot and shoe maker.	A. Dowler, farmer.
J. T. Cary, farmer.	G. H. Nye, farmer.
H. F. W. Hamilton, farmer.	C. Cary, farmer.
Dell. Cox, sawmill.	J. K. Sterling, farmer.
James D. Hamilton, farmer.	J. F. Cockran.
John H. Edwards, sawmill.	P. L. Robinett, farmer.
O. L. McDowell, farmer.	James Robinett, farmer.
Elzy Lowery, laborer.	T. J. Edwards, farmer.
G. W. Pugh, farmer.	Wm. Ireland, farmer.
J. M. Rice, farmer.	E. H. Maddry, farmer.
H. W. Rice, farmer.	W. B. Chance shingle mill.
Chas. E. McDowell, shingle mill.	Tamas Morris, farmer.
C. L. Edwards, sawmill.	J. N. Rice.
Sylvester Cockran, farmer.	A. J. Matlock.
R. Hamilton,	R. A. Leach.

No. 4075.

Reply of F. C. Company, of Flint, Mich., manufacturers of tierces.

[Established in 1888. Capital invested, \$20,000.]

Annual value of production, \$20,000.

We have been running less than full time for the past two years; cause, low prices and convict labor.

Domestic wholesale price of our goods in 1890, \$1.15 to 85 cents; 1892, \$1 to 77½ cents.

We are not producing as many goods as we did in 1892, on account of convict labor and general depression of markets.

The tendency of wages during the past twelve months has been downward.

There has been very little change in the cost of living since 1890. Flour is cheaper.

The cause of the present depression is due to the prison labor in our case. We pay \$2 per day when you can get prison labor for 55 cents a day.

Our goods are necessities.

We pay the rate of 7 per cent on loans.

All of our labor is skilled.

We employ usually 50 to 75 people; now only 10 to 15. They are employed fifty to sixty hours per week.

We have no competition with foreign articles.

We export a few tierces to Liverpool, England, and realize the same prices as from domestic consumption.

Cost of manufacturing has decreased 20 per cent.

The decrease has been in labor.

Selling prices have decreased since 1890.

We consume timber in our manufacturing—\$15,000 annually.

No. 4076.

Reply of Jos. T. Pantelo, of Boston, Mass., manufacturer of lumber.

[Established in 1850. Capital invested, \$150,000.]

I have never run less than full time.

No duty is necessary to place my products on an equal footing with foreign articles.

If rates of duty upon my class of manufactures were reduced one-third no reduction would be necessary on cost of production.

There has been no increase in competition in my line.

I desire no duty.

We are producing as many goods as in 1892.

Wages have remained the same during past twelve months.

Cost of living is about the same as four years ago.

Present business depression is due to uncertainty of the tariff and silver.

My raw material is lumber.

My goods are both luxuries and necessities.

I pay the rate of 7 per cent on loans.

Immigration has given a lower standard of mechanics.

My labor is 40 per cent skilled.

I employ about 100 men; pay \$12 and \$17 per week.

My hours of labor are fifty-three per week.

I export none of my manufactures.

Cost of manufacturing has increased 10 per cent since 1883; the increase has been in labor.

My selling prices have decreased since 1890.

With free raw material, no duty would be necessary on the manufactured articles.

I recommend no changes of existing rates of duty and customs laws.

No. 4077.

Reply of George W. Oler, of Tyngham, Mass., manufacturer of hand hayrakes.

[Established in 1855. Capital invested, \$4,000.]

Have manufactured annually 30,000 hand hayrakes, value \$3,000 since 1881.

I do not run but ten months each year; I stop to cut my hay.

I do not know of any foreign goods of my manufacture shipped to this country.

If the rate of duty were reduced one-third, would not make any difference in cost of production.

Wholesale price in 1884, from \$1.12 to \$2.90 per dozen, with 10 per cent off; 1890, \$1.05 to \$2.80 per dozen, 15 per cent off; 1892, \$1 to \$2.60, 15 per cent off.

To my knowledge there has been increased domestic competition in my line.

I do not desire a specific duty.

I am manufacturing as many goods as in 1892.

The wages are the same for the last twelve months.

The skilled work I do myself.

I have no difficulty in construing the existing law in regard to importation of the articles I produce.

I export a good many rakes to Australia, and the price is full as good as the home market.

Home competition is the worst market I have to contend with.

No. 4078.

Reply of L. D. Bartlett & Son, of South Tamworth, N. H., manufacturers of hand hayrakes.

[Established in 1856. Capital invested, \$7,000.]

We have run full time for the last two years.

We can compete with foreign goods at the present.

I doubt if a reduction of one-third in duty would make any difference to us.

Our price has not changed within past four years. There has been a small discount since 1884.

If there has been any competition it has been domestic.

We are making more goods than in 1892.

There has been no change in wages in the past twelve months.

I do not see any change in cost of living.

We employ 10 men and 4 children; they work sixty hours per week.

Foreign articles do not compete.

We do not export any goods.

There has been a very small decrease in cost of labor since 1883.

No. 4079.

Reply of Wm. R. Gratz & Co., importers of musical instruments.

We represent Albin Bauer, jr., Markneukirchen, Saxony, Germany; Gebruder Bufe, Gera, Germany; Ernest Leitard, Brunnsoeber, Saxony, Germany; Bohland & Fuchs, Graslitz, Bohemia, Austria.

Cost of production in country of manufacture varies by quality. There are so many varieties of musical instruments that only many detailed invoices would show the cost. For example violins range according to quality from 1 to 200 marks each; bows from 15 pfennigs to 40 marks each.

The rates on importations vary according to material of chief value; thus violins, chief value of wood, take 35 per cent; harmonicas as toys, when of low value, 35 per cent; when of higher value, from 8 marks per dozen to 45 per cent. There are many more musical instruments rated at 45 per cent; porcelain and earthenware ocarinas, 60 per cent. Gut strings are free.

The musical instrument importers and dealers generally are greatly at a disadvantage and loss through the uncertainty as to the rates of duty under the existing law, as in every instance the rate is subject to the return of the examiner and appraiser as to the component material of chief value.

Thus for many months we did not know what rate of duty would prevail on accordions, flutes, clarionets, harmonicas, and other impor-

tant articles of our trade. This uncertainty did great damage, both to us and the retail dealers, as the latter were unable to figure out the delivery cost to them, and were therefore unable to make stable and intelligent prices.

Therefore the committee will be doing the musical-instrument trade a great service by fixing a definite rate on musical instruments and all parts thereof, as such, including mouth harmonicas, tuning forks and hammers, pitch pipes, ocarinas, mutes, triangles, capo D'Astros, and music stands.

In all tariffs previous to the present law, within my knowledge, musical instruments were specifically named and provided for at a definite rate of duty. Thus the trade knew how to make their contracts in advance of the actual appraisal of the goods.

A return to this eminently fair and businesslike arrangement is earnestly hoped for by all our trade.

I do not ask for any special rate of duty, although 25 per cent, the rate under the tariff of 1883, would be entirely satisfactory, and would be the largest producer of revenue to the U. S. Treasury.

Any rate fixed will necessarily be collected from the final consumer of the goods, as the importer only advances the duty, and resells at a profit with the duty and interest thereon added. But a fixed rate is essential to the healthy condition of this and every other trade.

There are none or scarcely any domestic goods competing with my product.

The foreign manufacturing and selling price has not decreased; but the American selling price has increased by the amount of the increase of the duty.

Our industry is largely a house industry of centuries' growth in Germany and Austria, and the same conditions of production can not be reproduced commercially here.

No articles I import have been exported to the country of manufacture, except, possibly, banjos, of which none are imported, this being an American instrument.

Prices range from 20 to 50 per cent higher in the United States at retail than at wholesale at point of production; at wholesale, here, the difference is the duty, cost of transportation, and from 2 to 10 per cent commission.

Our goods are generally sold on from four to six months; $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent off for cash within sixty days of shipment from Europe.

We are manufacturers' agents.

From 2 to 10 per cent is paid us for handling goods.

Four per cent to 6 per cent time money is average rate of interest in country of production.

Ad valorem duty desired for obvious reasons, as the weight of musical instruments is no proper standard for duty. An ad valorem duty is the only practical duty on my goods, and has always prevailed; therefore I am no judge of specific duties.

Skilled laborers in country of production live very well—frugally but comfortably. The cost of living is much cheaper in the German and Austrian musical-instrument districts, which are largely village and rural. A family of 4 working at home earns about 10 marks per day; cost of living slightly below this.

Protection exists in country of manufacture.

Value of import, about 1,000,000 marks yearly.

No domestic competition here, except slightly on brass instruments, but not much there, as the goods are different.

Cost of transportation from \$2 to \$5 per cubic meter. Present rate is about \$2.50.

None of the European countries have been prosperous; business is dull everywhere, due largely to financial disturbances throughout the world.

Abolish duty on cases and packing, as provided in the Wilson bill. This is eminently unjust and adds from 5 to 7 per cent to the expressed rate of duty.

As a final request, embodying the desire of the entire trade, I would ask of you to fix a definite rate on musical instruments and parts thereof as such—not as now, according to component material of chief value.

No. 4080.

[George A. Schastey & Sons Manufacturing Company, incorporated, Broadway and Fifty-third streets, cabinetwork, furniture, and decorations.]

NEW YORK, March 6, 1894.

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES:

DEAR SIR: You kindly sent us a copy of the tariff bill of 1894 (H. R. 4864). As far as this applies to our special business, covered by paragraph No. 181, by which the duty is made 25 per cent ad valorem, we desire to state that this duty will, as far as fine furniture is concerned, completely annihilate its manufacture in this country.

As expressed in a former letter to you, the present fashionable rage of our wealthy people to import these goods from Europe, even under higher duties, convinces us that if the duty of this class of goods were even as high as 65 per cent they would still continue to import them. And the duties thus collected (if properly collected) would add materially to the revenue of the Government and would be paid by the people who should, and can well afford to do so.

The medium and plainer class of furniture will continue to be made here, principally in our Western States, where the lumber is close at hand and aided by the use of superior machinery, which is not now used in Europe.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. SCHASTEY,
President.

The relative difference of cost of skilled labor between Paris and New York is—

Paris:	Per day.
A good wood-carver	\$2.40
Cabinet maker	2.00
New York:	
Wood-carver	4.00
Cabinet maker	3.50

No. 4081.

Reply of G. N. Rice, of Mark Center, Ohio, manufacturer of wooden ware.

[Established in 1865.]

Hard times compelled me to quit business, but I will answer both of your circulars in a practical manner.

I manufacture altogether wooden ware, and I find the finances had more to do to destroy my business than high or low tariff. First con-

tracting the currency by funding the greenbacks into 6 per cent bonds. This act cut both right and left. Contracting caused farm products to sell at lower prices; that in turn caused manufactured goods to come down; second, replacing our greenbacks with national-bank notes with bonds for basis, caused me to pay 8 per cent on the money I borrowed and 6 per cent on the bonds. This double interest wound me up and drove me out of business, besides the continuous growth and increase of our population and the decrease in our volume of money caused my real estate to shrink in price 60 per cent. While I was once a prosperous manufacturer I am now nearly bankrupt. We as a people well know that in 1863 the State banks were taxed 10 per cent, and that wound them out of business.

Now, as the national bankers pay no taxes on their bonds, this puts the whole burden of tax on the manufacturer and the producer, adds the interest on bonds to interest on money, and it is from 12 to 15 per cent, and this unjust interest is fast taxing all producers and other industries not belonging to trusts out of existence. For the existing evil there is no remedy for the following reasons: The bankers and trusts own or control nearly every newspaper in the country, and these papers feed the masses with falsehoods and fraud and so befog the people's minds that they don't know right from wrong. It is also true that times are getting closer all the time, and they will continue so till starvation will look the masses in the face, then there will be an uprising of the people and all the wrongs will be righted with the sword. The time of this uprising depends upon the action of Congress. If Democrats and Republicans refuse to vote on important measures, and by so doing harass the country to say nothing of the action of members violating their oaths—for Congress to continue in this way, the reproduction of France in 1791 will come long before Congress is ready to receive it. I am aware that a word of caution cuts no figure with the U. S. Senate, as they are aware they have exceeded their authority many times on finance, and by so doing are bringing a strain upon the nation that will break asunder with dire disaster to the helper of the cause. In more fully answering your question: First, the continual reduction of the finances since 1866 and the notorious act of Congress in 1873; the demonetizing of silver and the inhumanity of the resumption act that took effect in 1879 in the interest of Wall street and their henchmen by making the debtor class pay full face value in gold, or its equivalent, for notes and mortgages given under depreciated values; and there has been several other nefarious acts passed against the people and in favor of the monopoly and money bags under the Republican rule; but the last straw broke the camel's back.

Was the repeal of the Sherman silver bill under Democratic rule? So it seems that both parties in authority are solid in favor of the classes and against the masses. Now, as you request my remedy, I would suggest the free and unlimited coinage of silver at its present par value with gold, and adopt Coxey's road bill. Then issue a sufficient amount of noninterest-bearing Treasury notes to raise the per capita circulation to \$50, and loan it to the people of this country at 2 per cent interest on nonperishable security, the same as you do to combines and trusts and railroads and bankers.

INDEX

TO

SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Being Senate Reports 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446 and 451.

[NOTE.—Index by number of letter.]

A.

Abbott, John G., Antrim, N. H.	3817
Abeling, Wm. F., Torrington, Conn	3032
Ackenhausen Bros., Ellisville, Miss	3200
Acushnet Saw Mill Company, Acushnet, Mass	2949, 3402
Adams & Co., Bangor, Me.	3172
Adams, D. L., Portland, Ind	3337
Adams, W. E., Dingmans Ferry, Pa	3062
Adams, C. H., Orleans, Ind	3208
Aermotor Company, Chicago, Ill	3498
Agrelus, J. W., Youngsville, Pa	3317
Albee & Co., Henry L., Boston, Mass	3711
Aldridge Lumber Company, Rockland, Tex	3230
Alexander, Roman, Minneapolis, Minn	3789
Alford & Sloan, Willingham, Ga	2717
Alford, G. J., Barton, Vt	3621
Allen & Williams, Corrigan, Tex	2670
Alloway Bros., Commercial Point, Ky	2892
Allred, John W., Nettle Carrier, Tenn	2915
Alpena Spool Company, Alpena, Mich	3811
Alton Box Company, St. Louis, Mo	3613
Amer, Wm. M., Lititz, Pa	3910
American Fifth Wheel Company, Chicago, Ill	4013
American Lumber Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa	2797
American Rattan & Reed Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y	3459
Amoskeag & Vale Royal Lumber Company, Savannah, Ga	2707
Anderson, Robert Poland, Clay County, Ind	2960
Anderson (Bardwell, Anderson & Co.), Boston, Mass	3592
Anderson, John, Ellisville, Miss	2883
Andrew, B. F., & Son, Lisbon, N. H.	2803
Andrews, H. F., & Son, Garland, Pa	2865
Anderson (McDonald & Anderson), New London, Conn	3466
Annett, Thomas, East Jaffrey, N. H	3388
Anthony, F., Furniture Company, St. Paul, Minn	3590
Arbaugh, J. A., Scio, Ohio	3057
Arcade Planing Mill Company, Wyoming County, N. Y	2939
Archer Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y	3578
Asher Lumber Company, Ford, Clark County, Ky	2656
Astoria Veneer Mills, New York City	3282
Atherton, M., & Sons, Anderson, Ind	2898
Atkins Bros., Marion, Smyth County, Va	3297
Atkinson, William., New York City	3814
Atwood, L. E., & Son, Chittendon, Vt	3115
Auburn Last Company, South Framington, Mass	3762
Automatic Folding Bed Company, Chicago, Ill	3743
Avery, O. N., Allen, Mich	3906
Ayers, Samuel, & Son, Upper Nyack, N. Y	3468

Agricultural implements	3544, 3921
Artificial arms	3959

B.

Babb Bros., Paintersville, Ohio	3121
Babcock, Charles & Co., Deer Park, Ala	2870
Bacon, W. B. & B. F., Charleston, Me.	2993
Bach (Liken & Bach), Sebewaing, Mich.	3333
Bailey, W. D., Matawan, Monmouth County, N. J.	3995
Bailey (Hatch, Bailey & Co.), South Norwalk, Conn	3211
Bair, R., & Co., Columbus, Ohio	4031
Baker, J. S., Stockbridge, N. Y.	4032
Ball, J. W., Bryan, Ohio	3184
Ballantyne Bros. Lumber Company, Ogden, Utah	3237
Bamer, L. H., Banners Elk, N. C.	3205
Bancroft Lumber Company, Orange, Tex	2738
Bancroft, Fred. J., Pawtucket, R. I.	3791
Bangs, C. H., West Everett, Mass.	3639
Banister, George, Warren, Vt.	3941
Barber, G. S., Usquepaugh, R. I.	3040
Bardwell, Anderson & Co., Boston, Mass.	3592
Barlow Corn Planter Company, Quincy, Ill.	3569
Barnes (Skillings, Whitney & Barnes) Lumber Company, Boston, Mass.	2644
Barnes (Spencer, Barnes & Stewart), Benton Harbor, Mich.	3558
Barrett, F. J., Holly, Mich.	3204
Barron Heading and Stave Mill, Barron, Wis.	3351
Bartolomi & Beretta, Chicago, Ill.	3983
Bartlett, L. D., & Son, South Tamworth, N. H.	4078
Barton, Albert, Moriah Center, N. Y.	4008
Barker, H. F., Sioux City, Iowa	3911
Barkdull (Sutter & Barkdull Company), Shelby, Ohio	3969
Bassett & Co., J. B., Minneapolis, Minn.	2663
Bassett, S. G., Castleton, Rutland County, Vt.	3074
Batavia and New York Manufacturing Company, Batavia, N. Y.	4052
Bates, J. T., Lumber Company, Hull, Ala.	2759
Baxley, T. H., Sterrett, Ala.	3081
Bayer & McConihe, Troy, N. Y.	4068
Beach, Samuel, Waterford, Pa.	3328
Beal, J. F., Clay City, Ala.	2918
Bechtold (Richards & Bechtold), Bellaire, Antrim County, Mich.	3724
Beckwith, Joel, Freeport, W. Va.	3287
Beebe, J. E., Novelty Wood Works, Union City, Pa.	3725
Beede & Locke, Waits River, Vt.	3026
Behrend, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.	3741
Belden (Crampton & Belden), Watervliet, Mich.	3542
Belding Manufacturing Company, Belding, Mich.	3560
Bell (Richardson & Bell), Wakefield, Va.	2917
Belknap (Bush & Belknap), East Branch, Warren County, Pa.	2808
Belknap Wagon and Sleigh Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.	3568
Benicia Planing Mill, Benicia, Cal.	3783
Benn, G. D., Frugality, Pa.	2824
Bennett, John, Albany, N. Y.	2821
Bennett, Van S., Rockton, Wis.	2879
Bennett, William W., Warwick, R. I.	3948
Bennett, John, Kingston, N. Mex.	3020
Bent, S., & Bros., Gardner, Mass.	3534
Benton Lumber Company, Saline County, Ark.	2976
Beretta (Bartolomi & Beretta), Chicago, Ill.	3984
Berkey and Gay Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.	3494
Berlin Mills Company, Portland, Me.	2649
Berlin Musical Instrument Manufacturing Company, New York	3984
Bernard, J., New York City	3821
Berry, A. G., & Son, Bridgton, Me.	3016
Betcher, Charles, Lumber Company, Red Wing, Minn.	2664
Bever, S., Nevada, Ohio.	2991
Beyster, John, Detroit, Mich.	2802
Beyer & Co., F. D., Tyrone, Pa.	3236
Bhemis, G., Company, Watertown, Wis.	3369
Bietz, H. E., New Waterford, Ohio.	2938
Big Rapids Door and Blind Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., and Big Rapids, Mich.	3807
Bigelow, Bros., Chicago, Ill.	2647
Bills, S., & Son, Lebanon, N. Y.	2974

Binegar & Richey, Albany, Ind.....	3084
Bingham, J. B., Bennington, Vt.....	3449
Binghamton Chair Works, Binghamton, N. Y.....	3513
Binton, Dan, Indianapolis, Ind.....	3441
Bird & Wells Lumber Company, Big Wausaukee, Wis.....	2681
Birdsall, Waite & Perry Manufacturing Company, Whitneys Point, N. Y.....	3706
Bissell Bros., Rootstown, Ohio.....	3094
Blackwell, M. G., & Co., McNeill, Miss.....	2970
Blackfish Lumber Company, Lansing, Ark.....	2885
Blades Lumber Company, Elizabeth City, N. C.....	2769
Blain, L. M., & Co., Martinsville, Ind.....	2838
Blaisdell (Perkins & Blaisdell), Bath, Me.....	3474
Blakeslee, D., Charloe, Ohio.....	3098
Blaker, J. A., Blaker Mills, W. Va.....	3444
Blessing, Louis, Jackson, Mich.....	3773
Bliss & Van Auken, Saginaw, West Side, Mich.....	2657
Bliss, J. S., Onawanda, N. Y.....	3329
Blodgett (Osgood & Blodgett) Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.....	3383
Blodgett, Emmer & Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.....	2638
Blood, J. M., & Bros., Grayville, Ill.....	2856
Blood, V. O., & Co., Clatskanie, Oreg.....	2643
Board, Charles, Hailey, Idaho.....	3092, 3325
Bochmer, Louis, Fort Jennings, Ohio.....	3120
Bock, Adam, Murfreesboro, Tenn.....	3888
Bohn, C. E., Lime Ridge, Wis.....	3346
Bohrmann, Henry, Los Angeles, Cal.....	3771
Boltz (Brant & Boltz), Huntington, Ind.....	3290
Boller, Charles, & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3522
Bond, V. C., Dodge Center, Minn.....	3917
Bond, George J., Searsburg, Vt.....	3890, 3893
Bone, John C., Batesville, Ark.....	3880
Bonne, A. S., Wyoming, N. Y.....	3426
Bonney, E. L., Brockton, Mass.....	3403
Bonsness, E. O., Martell, Wis.....	3045
Boon, W. S., Montpelier, Ohio.....	2921
Booth, G. G., Warrenton, Va.....	3926
Bordwell, C. G., Bear Lake, Warren County, Pa.....	2969
Borst, E., Wood Company, Westons Mills, N. Y.....	3854
Boston Lumber Company, New Boston, Tex.....	2809
Boston Boxwood Company, Boston, Mass.....	3812
Boston and Lockport Block Company, Boston, Mass., and Lockport, N. Y.....	4049
Bostwick, H. V., Ithaca, N. Y.....	3404
Botts, Allen, Norwalk, Conn.....	3176
Boulder Mill Company, Boulder Creek, Cal.....	2934
Bower, F., Rising Sun, Ohio.....	2999
Bowers, H. J., Clawson, Mich.....	3030
Bowman Lumber Company, Vowinkel, Pa.....	2761
Bowman & Co., N. K., North Lawrence, Ohio.....	3782
Boyle (Wright & Boyle), Oswego, N. Y.....	2710
Boyle, F. A., Brunswick, Ga.....	3150
Bradshaw, J. A., Delaware, Ohio.....	4036
Bradley Patent Butter Package Works, Manchester Depot, Vt.....	3397
Brady (Hitchecock & Brady), Bay City, Mich.....	2731
Brainerd & Hatch, Richford, Vt.....	3165
Branch, W. W., Veneer and Lumber Company, Charleston, W. Va.....	3284
Brand & Sons, Robert, Oshkosh, Wis.....	3790
Brant & Boltz, Huntington, Ind.....	3290
Breda, W. K., Kempton, Pa.....	3967
Bremenkamp & Son, West Covington, Ky.....	3788
Bridgeman, A., St. Cloud, Minn.....	2834
Bridgewater Box Company, Bridgewater, Mass.....	3285
Briggs, Orum L., Trail, Ohio.....	4033
Briggs & Cooper, Saginaw, Mich.....	2800
Briggs, Darius, Briggs Center, Mass.....	3927
Brinkley Car Works and Manufacturing Company, Brinkley, Ark.....	3570
Briscoe, Plumstell & Co., Bay City, Mich.....	3455
Britton, D. W., Green Bay, Wis.....	3440, 3479
Brooks, W. A., Deansville, N. Y.....	3192
Brooli, E., & Son, Northwood, Iowa.....	3943
Brown, John, Summer Hill, Pa.....	3863

Brown, Joseph, Gifford, Ark	3155
Brown & Garber, Washington, D. C	3716
Browne-Chapin Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill.....	3330
Brownfield, J. A., Covington, Ky	3630
Brower & Thompson Lumber Company, Brower, Oreg.....	2727
Brown, P. T., Sharpsville, Ind.....	3556
Brooker, W. S. H., Reynolds, S. C	3012
Brnett, Andrew H., Jr., Fond du Lac, Wis.....	2810
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, Milwaukee, Wis.....	4038
Buchman, H. S., Tres Piedras, N. Mex.....	2864
Buckeye Buggy Company, Columbus, Ohio.....	3537
Buckley Lumber Company, Buckley, Wash.....	2785
Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3154
Buffalo School Furniture Company, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3500
Buffalo Last Works, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3730
Buffalo Spring and Gear Company, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3505
Buffer & Son, Knox County, Tenn.....	3001
Bugus, H. H., Erin, Tenn.....	3361
Bumgardner & Bro., Sugar Grove, Ohio.....	2971
Bumpus & Son, A. J., Bumpus Mills, Tenn.....	3303
Burch, L. R., Cedar Springs, Mich.....	3109
Burcher, J. L., Rowland, Pa.....	2880
Burhen & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3899
Burnha, W. & P., Company, Burnham, Mich.....	2705
Burlington Lumber Company, Burlington, Iowa.....	2672
Burr (Smith & Burr), Howard, Horry County, S. C.....	2868
Burns, G., Portersville Planing Mill, Portersville, Cal.....	3837
Burpee (Kemp & Burpee) Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.....	3587
Burton, D. G., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	3597
Burns, W. H., Berwyn, Pa.....	3149
Burns Bros., Elizabeth, W. Va.....	2694
Burrows Bros. & Co., Picture Rocks, Pa.....	3627
Burton Handle Company, Burton, Ohio.....	3723
Bush & Belknap, East Branch, Warren County, Pa.....	2808
Butterfield, D. N., New Boston, N. H.....	3876
Buzard & McCain, Brockwayville, Pa.....	2780
Bags	3510
Barges	3588, 3765
Barrels	3335, 3339, 3354, 3363, 3366, 3368, 3375, 3398, 3404, 3406, 3419, 3426, 3432, 3440, 3911
Baskets	3452, 3707, 3851, 3864, 3955, 4041
Bedsteads	3533
Beds, folding	3619
Beds, spring	3593
Beds and bedding	3711
Bird cages	3557
Blinds	2715, 2733, 2777, 2789, 2805, 2842, 2874, 2939, 3017, 3211, 3237, 3240, 3495, 3520, 3527, 3536, 3566, 3584, 3603, 3633, 3634, 3636, 3649, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3719, 3756, 3759, 3760, 3779, 3780, 3839, 3862, 3892, 3907, 3914, 3990, 3991, 3994 2933, 3587, 3956, 4049
Block	2933, 3587, 3956, 4049
Blocks, engraving	4044
Blocks, hatters'	3920
Boards	3483
Boats	3467, 3468, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3731, 3765, 3869, 3939
Bobbins and spools	4035
Boxes	2749, 2848, 2854, 3229, 3285, 3362, 3364, 3366, 3369, 3376, 3377, 3383, 3390, 3392, 3394, 3399, 3402, 3405, 3409, 3410, 3413, 3417, 3418, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3447, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3482, 3487, 3488, 3539, 3562, 4032, 4036
Boxes, cigar. (See Cigar Boxes.)	
Boxes, cheese	3422
Boxes, fruit	3025
Boxes, tobacco	3613
Box shooks, etc	2665
Boxes, honey, etc	3423
Boxes, paper	3381, 3773
Boxes, wood	3380, 3388, 3391, 3403, 3436, 3607, 3843
Bowls, wooden	3829
Bridges	3573

Brush handles	3650
Buckets	3698
Building materials.....	2742, 2844, 3004,
	3005, 3006, 3021, 3050, 3083, 3108, 3203, 3571, 3597, 3599, 3816, 4048
Buggies	3518, 3550, 3703, 4003
Bungs.....	3726
Butter packages.....	3397
Butter tubs	3800, 3819, 3906

C.

Caddo Mills Lumber Company, Shreveport, La.....	270C
California Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.....	3825
California Rattan Company, San Francisco, Cal.....	3784
Calley & Currier, Bristol, N. H.....	4042
Cameron, Henry, Athol, N. Y.....	3112
Campbell, M. R., Tullahoma, Tenn.....	3617
Campbell & Cameron Company, Oshkosh, Wis.....	3364
Campbellsville Lumber Company, Campbellsville, Ky.....	2790
Canisteco Sash and Door Works, Canisteco, N. Y.....	3536
Cannon & Co., C., Amesbury, N. Y.....	4009
Canton Lumber Company, Canton, N. Y.....	2679
Canton Sawmill Company, Canton, Ohio.....	2753
Canton Planing Mill Company, Canton, Ohio.....	3755
Capell (Dietrich & Capell), Ottumwa, Iowa.....	2897
Carey-Halliday Lumber Company, Cairo, Ill.....	2714
Carey & Ollinger, Bagdad, Fla.....	3315
Carr, A. A., Ashby, Mass.....	3802
Carley, Ira Ingalls, Menominee County, Mich.....	2788
Carpelles Company, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3651
Carsley Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.....	3643
Carte Bros. & Co., Des Moines, Iowa.....	3766
Carver, E. O., Fitzhugh, Polk County, Fla.....	2973
Casey, W. A., Graves County, Ky.....	2859
Cassidy, John, Bangor, Me.....	3105
Cascade Bay Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Orcas Island, San Juan County, Wash.....	2829
Caspar, Adolph, Mascoutah, Ill.....	3457
Cedar Springs Saw Mill, Cedar Springs.....	2828
Cell, Emilio, Kiln, Miss.....	3133
Central Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.....	4020
Central Manufacturing Company, Merrill, Wis.....	3565
Chadwell (Roberts, Chadwell & Co.), Corinth, Ill.....	3076
Chamberlin, D., Planing Mill Company, Rollo, Mo.....	3263
Champion Bed Lounge Company, Chillicothe, Ohio.....	3974
Chandlers, C. C., Alsea, Oreg.....	2984
Chapin (Browne-Chapin) Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill.....	3330
Chare Brothers, East Freetown, Mass.....	3415
Charleton, John, Michigan.....	4062
Charlevoix Lumber Company, Charlevoix, Mich.....	2833
Chase (Hall & Chase), Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vt.....	2778
Chase Furniture Company, Oshkosh, Wis.....	3610
Chase, Granville, Baring, Me.....	3389
Chautauqua Furniture Company, Jamestown, N. Y.....	3781
Chene, L., Gallinas, N. Mex.....	3059
Chowing & Wright, Mayfield, Ky.....	3295
Churchyard, Joseph C., Buffalo, N. Y.....	3599
Cirkel, J. W., & Sons, Boyd, Wis.....	3354
Clarke, Wm. B., & Co., Millwood, Oreg.....	2873
Clark, W. V., Railroad Flat, Calaveras County, Cal.....	2675
Clark & Co., H. A., Sugar Grove, Pa.....	2997
Clark & Co., L. C., Worcester, Mass.....	3759
Clark, John Q., Deposit, N. Y.....	3799
Clark & Son, Hamel, Union City, Pa.....	3286
Clark, C. F., Clarks Mill, Me.....	3400
Clark, Wm. P., Winchendon, Mass.....	3574
Clark (Shaffer & Clark), Lead Mine, W. Va.....	3327
Clark, N., Houghton, N. Y.....	3210
Clark, E. C., Cadott, Wis.....	3287
Clatrop Mill Company, Astoria, Oreg.....	3362

Clear Lake Planing and Siding Mill, Lexington, Minn.....	2956
Cleland, A. V., Minneapolis, Minn.....	4045
Clement, J. L., & Sons, Gobleville, Mich.....	3024
Cleveland Stone Fixture Company, Cleveland, Ohio.....	3806
Clinger, D., Milton, Pa.....	3980
Clinton's, R. W., Sons, Galeton, Pa.....	2677
Coal, exporters of.....	2734
Coburn Shuttle and Bobbin Company, Lowell, Mass.....	4046
Coeke, W. R., & Bro., Fluvanna County, Va.....	2992
Coffin's Box and Lumber Company, Minneapolis, Minn.....	2848
Coffin, H. W., Addison, Me.....	3469
Cole, S. W., Center Road Station, Pa.....	3060
Cole's Run Lumber Company, Coles Summit, Pa.....	2676
Colfax Lumber Company, Colfax, Wash.....	2823
Collins, T. D., Nebraska, Pa.....	3198
Collins, G. W., Bridgewater, Me.....	2773
Collin, Sisson & Pratt, Fayetteville, N. Y.....	3746
Columbia Manufacturing Company, Chariton, Iowa.....	3889
Columbia Harwood Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill.....	2832
Colwell, T. & H., Ottawa, Ill.....	3633
Company, F. C., Flint, Mich.....	4075
Compound Door Company, Chicago, Ill.....	3528
Cone, S. W., De Ruyter, N. Y.....	3430
Cone, D. N., Benton, Fla.....	3078
Condon, H. H., West Milton, Ohio.....	3126
Conkling (Leeds & Conkling), Dallas, Tex.....	2827
Connolly, Tom, Dubuque, Iowa.....	3546
Cook & Smith, Redwood, N. Y.....	3862
Cooper (Briggs & Cooper), Saginaw, Mich.....	2800
Coquillard Wagon Works, South Bend, Ind.....	3497
Corey & Dickson, Lewisburg, Tenn.....	3921
Corey Lumber Company, Hope Valley, R. I.....	2951
Cornelius, F. M., Elkland, Pa.....	3977
Cottage Grove Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.....	3631
Coulter, J. E., & Co., Connellys Springs, N. C.....	2893
Covel, W. L., Biloxi, Miss.....	3326
Covington, A. B., Yeatesville, N. C.....	2799
Cox, J. M., Kaolin, Ala.....	3069
Crajan Lumber Company, Lexington, Ky.....	2968
Crampton & Belden, Watervliet, Mich.....	3542
Crandall & Goul, Luther, Mich.....	3322
Crawford & Bros., Bentonville, Ind.....	2890
Crawford, Hugh, Canton, Pa.....	2924
Cream City Sash and Door Company, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3996
Crescent Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.....	3382
Crescent Wagon Company, Driftwood, Pa.....	3753
Criswell, Charles B., Cochranville, Pa.....	3865
Cron, Kills & Co., Piqua, Ohio.....	3531
Crosby, C. P., La Crosse, Wis.....	3113
Cross, J. J., & Co., Stanley, New York.....	3048
Crouch, F. W., & Son, Pittsfield, Mass.....	3218
Cummings, Josiah, Son & Co., Boston, Mass.....	3598
Cunningham Manufacturing Company, Fostoria, Ohio.....	3616
Cunningham & Co., Santa Cruz County, Cal.....	2756
Currier (Calley & Currier), N. H.....	4042
Curtis, Cicero B., New Haven, Conn.....	3839
Curtis Bros. & Co., Clinton, Iowa.....	3495
Curry, W. G., Crichton, Idaho.....	3088
Cushman, N. Johnson, West Paris, Me.....	3061
Custer, P. F., Vinco, Pa.....	3075
Cutting & Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3845
Cypress Lumber Company, Apalachicola, Fla.....	2687
Cabinets, etc.....	3539
Cabinet chests.....	3594
Cabinetmaker.....	3962
Cabinet ware.....	3652, 3741, 3834
Cabinetwork.....	3512
Cages, bird's.....	3557

Canada, lumber, export duties	4063
Cane	3489
Cane, chair	3460
Canes	3793, 3814
Canes and umbrellas	3803
Canoes	3731
Cars	3491, 3570, 3586
Cars, railroad	3604
Carts	3833
Carriages	3493, 3496, 3505, 3507, 3517, 3519, 3535, 3540, 3546, 3620, 3705, 3706, 3739, 3750, 3751, 3828, 3848, 3850, 3856, 3878, 3882, 3888, 3895, 3905, 3926, 3927, 3936, 3998, 4000, 4002, 4009, 4010, 4012, 4015, 4017, 4018, 4058
Carriage material	3202, 3272, 3782, 4001, 4050
Carriage specialties	3702
Cedar	2765, 2776, 2853, 2855, 2873, 2930, 2941, 3118, 3255, 3256
Chairs	3502, 3509, 3513, 3534, 3551, 3626, 3772, 3938, 3971, 3977, 3978
Chair cane	3460
Chair rounds	3898
Charcoal	3138
Cheese boxes	3422
Chests, cabinet	3594
Churns	3802
Cider	3032
Cigar boxes	3734, 3866, 3910
Cigar molds	3733
Clapboards	3324
Clothespins	3893
Coaches	3515
Coffins	3583, 3933, 3945
Corn planters	3246
Cotton	2875, 3140
Cotton, ginner's of	3055
Covers	3813
Cooperage stock	2943
Cooperage	3286, 3367, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3379, 3382, 3395, 3396, 3401, 3407, 3411, 3416, 3429, 3433, 3434, 3437-3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3450, 3451, 3456, 3458, 3480, 3481, 3484, 3486, 3487, 3648, 3953
Cradles	3867
Crates	3452
Crates, etc	3083
Crates and boxes	4032
Crutches	4042
Cypress	2718, 2966
Cypress shingles	2738

D.

Dail, E. S., Windsor, N. C.	3850
Dale, O. S., Hillsboro, Ill.	4015
Dana (Gardner & Dana), Camden, N. J.	2869
Danforth, George D., Tyngsboro, Mass.	3425
Daniels, H. H., Woodstock, Va.	2807
Dann, J. W., Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio	4001
Danowsky, H. A., White Deer Mills, Pa.	3054
Darlington (Hoopes Bro. & Darlington) West Chester, Pa.	3519
Darragh (Niemeyer & Darragh) Shingle Company, Little Rock, Ark.	3306
Davies, A. J., Davies, Minn.	3093
Davis & Co., A., Toll House, Cal.	3393
Davis, L. O. & E. S., Middletown, Conn.	3278
Davis, H. E., Toledo, Ohio	3420
Davis, W. G., Athens, Ala.	2916
Davis, Henry, Christiana, Lancaster County, Pa.	3719
Davis (Stow & Davis), Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.	3625
Davis, M. A., Fitchville, Vt.	3938
Davis & Son, W. H., New York	3884
Davis Bros. & Co., Everett, Pa.	3824
Dawson Variety Manufacturing Company, Dawson, Ga.	3603
Dawson & McLean, Sanilac Center, Mich.	3023
Dayton School Furniture Company, Dayton, Ohio	3972

Dean, Henry, Parma, N. Y.	3433
Dean & King, Birmingham, Ala.	3940
Decker & Smith, Embarrass, Wis.	2819
Deitz, C. F., Slingerlands, N. Y.	2737
Derby, Kilmer & Pond Desk Company, Boston, Mass.	3523
Derby, W. N., Etna, N. H.	3932
Dershimer & Griffin, Pittston, Pa.	3203
Destiny Mill Company, Tacoma, Wash.	3822
Deuk, Frank, South Side, Pittsburg, Pa.	3406
Dewey Stave Company, Toledo, Ohio	3332
Dickinson, H., & Son, Lowell, Ind.	3902
Dickson (Corey & Dickson), Lewisburg, Tenn.	3921
Diether, Louis, & Bro., Fort Wayne, Ind.	3645
Dietrich & Capell, Ottumwa, Iowa.	2897
Dietz, Fred., Indianapolis, Ind.	3390
Diggins (Blodgett, Eummer & Diggins), Cadillac, Mich.	2638
Dimock, Gould & Co., Moline, Ill.	2659
Dixon, N. B., Mason, Ala.	2910
Dodge Manufacturing Company, Mishawaka, Ind.	3508
Dodge, C., Furniture Company, Manchester, Mass.	3849
Dodge, J. S. & F. E., Sheldon Springs, Vt.	2896
Dodgen, G. N., Brompton, Ala.	3182
Dodd, H., & Son, Dodd City, Ark.	2929
Doebler (Robertson & Doebler), North Tonawanda, N. Y.	2791
Dokey, D. J., Lee, Mich.	2961
Doud, Sons & Co., Winona, Minn.	3365
Downing, John, Smithfield, Pa.	3450
Downey Bros., Lancaster, Pa.	3304
Drake (Little & Drake), Yellow Springs, Ohio.	2904
Driver, Thomas & Sons, Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wis.	2759
Duclos Company, New Harmony, Ind.	3199
Dudley, L. O., Brookton, Me.	2889
Dudley, F., Portland, Me.	4064
Dunham Lumber Company, Dunham, Ala.	2705
Duran, Wm., & Sons, Cazenovia, Wis.	3111
Dusenbury (Wheeler & Dusenbury), East Hickory, Pa.	3191
Dwight, Graves & Co., North Amherst, Mass.	3841
Dyer Fruit-Box Manufacturing Company, Dyer, Tenn.	3025
Dyer, S. C., & Co., Portland, Me.	4064

Decorations, general.	3983
Decorations, interior.	3887
Desks	3523-3592-3968
Doors	2715, 2716, 2743, 2789, 2805, 2642 , 2874, 2897, 2938, 2939, 3017, 3211, 3237, 3240, 3495, 3520, 3536, 3541, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3571, 3585, 3602, 3603, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3692- 3694, 3716-3719, 3721, 3756, 3758-3760, 3776, 3779, 3805, 3815, 3816, 3822, 3825, 3835, 3837, 3862, 3874, 3880, 3892, 3907, 3917, 3982, 3989, 3996, 3997
Door frames	3842
Doors, screens, etc.	3426
Doors, veneered	3528
Dowels	3872
Drivers, hoop	3457
Druggists' fixtures	3639
Dumb-waters, etc.	3638

E.

Eagle Planing Mill, Big Rapids, Mich.	3213
Earhuff, J. G., Organ and Piano Company, North St. Paul, Minn.	4028
Eastman, Gardiner & Co., Laurel, Miss.	2671
East Hampton Steam Saw and Grist Mill, East Hampton, Conn.	2912
Easton Lumber Company, Easton, N. H.	2860
Eberly & Orris, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	3614
Eddy Brothers & Co., Bay City, Mich.	3130
Edgcomb, J. M., & Sons, Knoxville, Pa.	3108
Edinburg, Cabinet Company, Edinburg, Ind.	3735
Edson, Wyman L., Union Center, N. Y.	3087

Edreytan, W. S., Moark, Ark	3104
Edwards, Albert F. B., Chester, N. H.	3100
Egelhoff Manufacturing Company, Jerseyville, Ill.	4012
Eggleston, J. M., East Portland, Oreg.	3871, 3985
Eidlebach, A., Flatonia, Tex.	3857
Eisner, John, Chicago, Ill.	3375
Elk River Mill and Lumber Company, Elk River, Humboldt County, Cal.	2744
Elliott, I. H., Allapaha, Ga.	3908
Embossing Company, Albany, N. Y.	3646
Emerson and Fisher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.	3496
Emerson, Elden, Stow, Me.	3826
English, George, Pompei, Mich.	3171
Ensign Manufacturing Company, Huntington, W. Va.	3491
Erickson, C. A., Red Wing, Minn.	3796
Estes Company (Russell Bros. and Estes Company), Farmington, Me.	3607
Eugene Lumber Company, Eugene, Oreg.	2863
Eureka Lumber Company, Harlow, Calhoun County, Ark.	2798
Ewing, M. C., Nashville, Tenn.	2945
Eyles, J. H., New York City.	3931

Elevators.	3638
Engravings, wood.	3812
Excelsior.	3853-3868, 4039

F.

Falcon Manufacturing Company, Big Rapids, Mich.	3618
Falkey, J. H., Korville, Tex.	3310
Fallon, J. C., York, Pa.	3757
Fall River Bobbin and Shuttle Company, Fall River, Mass.	3575
Farley, E., stove and heading factory, Paducah, Ky.	3486
Farr, W. M., Dowagiac, Mich.	3271
Farrar Lumber Company, Dalton, Ga.	3632
Faulkner Bros., Wilkinson, Ind.	3301
Favinger, Andrew J., Philadelphia, Pa.	3923
Fawcett, J., Sherman, N. Y.	3151
Fearon Lumber and Veneer Company, Ironton, Ohio.	2831
Feath, G. B., Somerset, Ohio.	3953
Felheim, Lyman, Erie, Pa.	3637
Ferguson Lumber Company, Little Rock, Ark.	2818
Ferry, H. A., Utica, Mich.	2985
Fetter (Finney & Fetter), Lambertville, N. J.	3101
Filer & Sons, Filer City, Manistee County, Mich.	2651
Finley, T. B., Keyesport, Ill.	3957
Finn, William, Boston, Mass.	3873
Finney & Fetter, Lambertville, N. J.	3101
Fisher, J. Mengle, Pottstown, Pa.	3990
Fisher, P. D., New York.	3823
Fisher (Emerson & Fisher Company), Cincinnati, Ohio.	3496
Flatonia Planing Mill, Flatonia, Tex.	2958
Fletcher, A. W., Burnham Village, Me.	3256
Flint Cooperage Company, Flint, Mich.	3352
Florence, E. R., Ohio.	3164
Florida, George W., Rockford, Minn.	2888
Fogg Company, Ezra D., New Haven, Conn.	3161
Foot & Zuber Lumber Company, Wenina, Ga.	2783
Forbes, John, Plainwell, Mich.	3473
Ford River Lumber Company, Ford River, Mich.	3225
Ford, Frank B., Savoy Center, Mass.	3097
Forest City Furniture Company, Rockford, Ill.	3532
Forsyth & Hunter, Marion, Oreg.	2814
Fort Kent Mill Company, Fort Kent, Me.	3309
Foster, George L., Cambridgeport, Mass.	3877
Foster, John, South Hanson, Plymouth County, Mass.	2749
Fostoria Stave and Barrel Company, Fostoria and Hammansburg, Ohio.	3379
Fox & Graeff, Lebanon, Pa.	2796
Fralie Brothers, and Flower & Company, Lambs Creek, Pa.	2741
Fraser, P. V., Minneapolis, Minn.	3563
Freeman, D. W., Deep Creek, Oregon.	3006

Freeman, J. P., Muscatine, Iowa.....	3979
Friedman Lumber Company, New Richmond, Ohio.....	2777
Frizell Ladder Company, Dorchester, Mass.....	3642
Frost Shingle Company, Withey, Mich.....	3307
Frost Sons, J. O., Towanda, Bradford County, Pa.....	3548
Fryer (Gratwick, Smith & Fryer), North Tanawanda, N. Y.....	3119
Funk, C. M., Bascom, Ohio.....	3127

Farm produce.....	2920
Farm implements.....	3767
Farming tools.....	3950
Feed.....	3044
Fellies, wagon.....	3289
Fencing.....	3083
Finish, interior.....	3600
Fir lumber.....	2727, 2765, 2776, 2785, 2863, 2873, 2902, 2919, 2978, 2980, 2984, 3008, 3092, 3118, 3126, 3139, 3214, 3255
Fixtures.....	3710, 3726
Fixtures, druggists'.....	3639
Fixtures, office and saloon.....	3790
Flooring.....	2665, 2817
Flour.....	2861, 2875, 2884, 2888, 2908, 2911, 2915, 2955, 2982, 2984, 3001, 3033, 3034, 3039, 3044, 3106, 3131, 3163, 3170, 3444
Flour mills.....	2896
Flutes.....	3949
Frames.....	2842, 3584, 3732
Frames.....	3514
Frames, door.....	3842
Frames, mattress.....	3618
Frames, picture.....	3942
Fruit boxes.....	3025
Furniture.....	2558, 2740, 3492, 3494, 3500, 3501, 3503, 3504, 3511, 3512, 3518, 3523, 3524, 3526, 3529, 3530-3532, 3590, 3591, 3605, 3606, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3624, 3625, 3627, 3628, 3694, 3548, 3553, 3554-3556, 3559, 3570, 3578, 3589, 3696, 3701, 3708, 3709, 3712, 3715, 3720, 3735, 3737, 3738, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3746-3749, 3755, 3757, 3774, 3781, 3784, 3785-3789, 3791, 3798, 3799, 3806, 3807, 3817, 3821, 3823, 3838, 3840, 3845, 3849, 3858, 3859, 3863, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3876, 3879, 3881, 3894, 3896, 3899, 3904, 3908, 3909, 3918, 3929, 3930, 3931, 3933-3935, 3944, 3960, 3963- 3967, 3970, 3972, 3973, 3975, 3976, 3979, 3980, 3987, 3992, 3995, 4056, 4057

G.

Gamble, D. P., Sugar Run, Pa.....	3261
Gantt, D. B., Hamptonville, Ala.....	3080
Gardner & Dana, Camden, N. J.....	2869
Gardiner (Eastman, Gardiner & Co.), Laurel, Miss.....	2671
Gardner, O. W., & Co., New Sweden, Me.....	2853
Garside Manufacturing Company, Peoria, Ill.....	3394
Garrison (Hall & Garrison), Philadelphia, Pa.....	3514
Gaskill, O. L., & Son, Burket, Ind.....	2806
Gasser Bros., Paulding, Ohio.....	3029
Gay (Berkey & Gay), Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3494
Gerdan, Otto, New York.....	3489
Getman (Hoyt, Getman & Judd).....	3279
Geer, J. A., Pascoag, R. I.....	3958
Gibson-Moore Manufacturing Company, Aberdeen, Miss.....	3305
Gibbs Chair Company, Kankakee, Ill.....	3551
Gibbs Bros., Mayfield, Mich.....	2781
Gilbreath & Co., Ill.....	3019
Gilbert & Taylor Lumber Company, Elmwood, N. C.....	2878
Gilbert Manufacturing Company, Bainbridge, N. Y.....	3595
Gillingham & Son, Olean, N. Y.....	4048
Gilman, R. D., Foxcraft, Me.....	2826
Gilmore, H. F., Jackson, Ga.....	3909
Gilmore (Leonard, Gilmore & Co.), Dexter, N. Y.....	2789
Gillis, D. & J., Neva, Wis.....	2905
Gilmer, Alexander, Orange, Tex.....	2767
Gilpin, T. H., Greentown, Pa.....	3810
Gleason & Bro., J. A., Van Wert, Ohio.....	3808

Gleason, O. T., Temple, Me	3265
Glenwood Manufacturing Company, Glenwood, St. Croix County, Wis.	2658
Goble, George, Oswego, N. Y.	3464
Goff, W. H., Broadway, Ohio	3064
Goldsmith, L., & Son, New York City	4027
Goldson, James M., Lane County, Oreg	3008
Goshen Folding Bed Company, Goshen, Ind	3619
Gotshall, L. D., Archbold, Ohio	3341
Gordon Bros., New Sharon, Me	3411
Gorie, G. P., Omer, Mich	3013
Gould Manufacturing Company, Oshkosh, Wis	2715
Gould (Dimock, Gould & Co.), Moline, Ill.	2659
Goul (Crandall & Goul), Luther, Mich	3322
Goulden, G. W., Waverly, N. Y.	3970
Graeff (Fox & Graeff), Lebanon, Pa	2796
Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company, Grand Rapids, Mich	3538
Grant Lumber Company, Bertrand, Mo	3245
Gratz, Wm. R., & Co.	4079
Gratwick, Smith & Fryer, North Tonawanda, N. Y.	3119
Gray & McLaughlin, Zanesville, Ohio	3708
Graysville Mining and Manufacturing Company, Graysville, Ga	3335
Graves (Dwight, Graves & Co), North Amherst, Mass	3841
Gregg, Elmer C., Kempton, Ind	3868
Gregory, F. E., & Bro., Swartwood, N. Y.	3188
Gregory & Coe Lumber Company, Stanton, Chilton County, Ala	2723
Green, David C., Bellefontaine, Ohio	2957
Greensboro Sash and Blind Company, Greensboro, N. C	3831
Greenwood, T. T., Furniture Company, East Templeton, Mass	3742
Greenville Planing Mills, Greenville, Ky	3435
Greenleaf Johnson Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va	2668
Griggs, John A., Furniture Works, Springfield, N. Y.	3879
Griffin, A. B., Ravenna, Ohio	4050
Griffin, W. W., Elizabeth City, N. C	3253
Griffin (Dershimer & Griffin), Pittston, Pa	3203
Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company, Groton, N. Y.	3573
Gruhl Sash and Door Company, Milwaukee, Wis	3644
Grube (Seaber & Grube), Lititz, Pa	3017
Guenster, John, Jamestown, N. Y.	3869
Guengerich, J. D., Amish, Iowa	3178
Gilford Lumber Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C	2815
Gunder, C. A., McGuffey, Ohio	3083
Gunkee, John F., Colesburg, Tenn	2899
Gunn Folding Bed Company, Grand Rapids, Mich	3591
Gurdon Lumber Company, Gurdon Ark	2701
Guy, Salisbury & Co., Barre Center, New York	3401

Games	3646
Gristmill	3144
Goods, lawn-tennis	3791
Goods, upholstered	3745
Guitars	3836

H.

Hacket, S. S., Emporium, Pa	2745
Hadsell, F. K., Monterey, Mass	4024
Haertel & Son, F., Lindsey, Wis	3319
Hager & Johnason Manufacturing Company, Marquette, Mich	3602
Hair & Ridgway, Chicago, Ill	3377
Hale, F. W., Orneville, Me	3951
Hall, A. J	3046
Hall, G. A. & N., Whiting, Me	2923
Hall, R. G., Clarksburg, North Adams, Mass	3828
Hall & Co., S. H., Senatobia, Miss	3035
Hall & Chase, Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vt	2778
Hall & Lucas Manufacturing Company, Brookville, Pa	2891
Hall & Son, A. J., Hampstead, N. H	3195
Hall, Henry N., Eldred, Pa	3248
Hall & Garrison, Philadelphia, Pa	3514

Halliday (Carey-Halliday) Lumber Company, Cairo, Ill	2714
Hally, W. T., East Wallingford, Vt	2906
Hamill, Samuel S., Cambridge, Mass	3801
Hamilton Mill, The, Union County, Oreg	3281
Hammond, W. J., Saratoga Springs, N. Y	3935
Hamper (Lanebeet, Hamper & Co.), Circleville, W. Va	2975
Hancock Foundry and Planing Mill, Hancock, N. Y	3066
Hand, P. B., Handsboro, Miss	3143
Hankey, D. B., Quiet Dell, W. Va	3110
Hansen (Michelson & Hansen) Lumber Company, Lewiston, Mich	2691
Hapgood & Co., J. J., Peru, Vt	3257
Harkinson, Robert, & Son, Philadelphia, Pa	3963
Harles, John, Cartersburg, Ind	3187
Harris, J. N., Ludlow, Vt	2967
Harris, Lloyd G., Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo	3647
Harrison, James G., Prince George County, Va	2849
Harrison, W. W., New York City	3803
Harrison (Peckinpough-Harrison & Co.), Alton, Ind	3147
Harrisburg Handle Company, Bristol, Tenn	3291
Hartman, Ed., Pemberville, Ohio	3916
Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker, Sacramento, Cal	3756
Hartwell, J. E., Westmoreland, N. H	3323
Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass	3750
Hastings, John S., Indiana, Pa	2872
Hastings (Hook & Hastings Co.), Kendal Green, Mass	3572
Hatch, Bailey & Co., South Norwalk, Conn	3211
Hatch (Brainerd & Hatch), Richford, Vt	3165
Hathaway & Whittier, Passadumkeag, Me	3313
Hathaway, H. B., & Co., Blissfield, Mich	2953
Hawes, J. C., Acushnet, Mass	3144
Hayden, D. E., Syracuse, N. Y	3769
Hazleton, B. F., McKean County, Pa	2682
Headen & McAuley, Chicago, Ill	4022
Heisler & Bro., A. J., Wyoming, N. Y	3347
Heitland, J. H., Quincy, Ill	3844
Henderlong Bros. & Kirk	3770
Henrich's, Wm., Sons, Buffalo, N. Y	3132
Henry, John B., Mitchells Mills, Pa	3320
Henry & Mausehauer	3557
Hermann, Fred., New Duluth, Minn	2858
Herman-Kraff & Co., Detroit, Mich	3891
Herts & Son, H. B., New York	3987
Hewitt, T. D., Newport, N. C	2922
Heyman, George, New York City	3593
Hiatt, Walter F., Placerville, Idaho	3125
Hildreth, Asa, Newport, R. I	3956
Hilpert, Fred, & Son, Keokuk, Iowa	3416
Hitch, Frank, Hamilton, N. C	2725
Hitchcock & Brady, Bay City, Mich	2731
Hitchcock Manufacturing Company, Cortland, N. Y	3516
Hodgdon, C. & G. M., East Boothbay, Mich	2633
Hoff, T. H., Dayton, Miss	3262
Hogan & Penn, Mannsville, Ky	3071
Holcomb, Leroy, Leroy, Pa	3186
Holgate Brothers Company, Kane, Pa	3650
Holland, Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y	3134
Holloway, W. F., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	3965
Holmes, George H., Provincetown, Mass	3042
Holmes, H. L., Burlington, Pa	3174
Holston (Scott & Holston) Lumber Company, Duluth, Minn	2692
Holt, Orrin D., La Otto, Ind	2986
Holt, S. W., Hanover, Me	3945
Hook & Hastings Company, Kendal Green, Mass	3572
Hookers, L. L., Chickasaw, Ohio	3181
Hooks Lumber Company, Hooks Switch, Hardin County, Tex	2763
Hooper, J. A., & Co., Dixon, Ohio	2940
Hoopes Bros. & Darlington, West Chester, Pa	3519
Hopkins, R. W., Wyandotte, Mich	3894
Hopkins (Vanderbilt & Hopkins), New York	2693
Hopkins Brothers Lumber Manufacturing Company, Hermosa, N. Mex	3142

Hopkins, George W., Bear Lake, Mich	3209
Horner, William, Reed City, Mich	2895
Horner, H., Horners, Va	3116
Horning & Hartt, Keno, Mich	2722
Horton, B. E., North Clarendon, Vt	2876
Hossafous, H. C., West Sonora, Ohio	3072
Hotz (Schuttler & Hotz), Chicago, Ill	4014
Houser, Samuel, Schaefferstown, Pa	3431
Howard, G. C., Philadelphia, Pa	3638
Howard, C. B., & Co., Emporium, Pa	2661
Howard Handle and Spoke Company, Howard, Pa	3302
Howenstine, D. J., Mansfield, Ohio	3912
Hoyt, N. C., Westfield, Vt	2936
Hoyt, Getman & Judd	3279
Hoyt, R. H., Buffalo, N. Y	3591
Hubbard, Monroe, South Scriba, N. Y	3946
Huber (Klahr & Huber), Hamburg, Pa	3298
Huddleston, A. E., White Sulphur Springs, W. Va	2836
Hunt (Parker & Hunt), North Troy, Vt	2820
Hunt, R. S., & Sons, Bath, Me	2932
Hunter (Forsyth & Hunter), Marion, Oreg	2814
Hunton, O. L., Plummers Landing, Ky	2931
Huttig Sash and Door Company, St. Louis, Mo	2688

Hames	3809
Handles 3286, 3291, 3293, 3294, 3297, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3767, 3768, 3795, 3903, 3954, 3957	3957
Handles, brush	3650
Handles, hickory	3298
Handles, pick	3919
Handles, wood	3723
Hardened lumber	2972, 3060, 3061
Hardware implements	3535
Hardwood	2726, 2729, 2736, 2754,
2757, 2758, 2760, 2771, 2778, 2780, 2781, 2784, 2788, 2790-2792, 2795, 2800,	
2810, 2812, 2819, 2822, 2832, 2833, 2837-2839, 2850, 2856, 2857, 2859, 2860,	
2862, 2866, 2869, 2871, 2876, 2877, 2879-2882, 2884-2886, 2888, 2890-2892,	
2894, 2905-2906, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2914, 2921, 2924-2927, 2935, 2936, 2940,	
2943, 2945, 2947-2949, 2951, 2953, 2955-2957, 2960-2964, 2979, 2983, 2984,	
2986, 2987, 2993, 2996, 2997, 2999, 3003, 3009, 3013, 3015, 3023, 3024, 3026,	
3028, 3029, 3030, 3032, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3044, 3045, 3047,	
3048, 3051, 3054, 3056, 3057, 3062, 3065, 3067, 3070, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3076,	
3082, 3084, 3086, 3091, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3101, 3103, 3112,	
3113, 3120-3123, 3125, 3127, 3132, 3135, 3138, 3184, 3205, 3210, 3212, 3214,	
3215, 3216, 3217, 3221, 3233, 3234, 3236, 3239, 3244, 3246, 3250, 3251, 3254,	
3257, 3259, 3260, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3270, 3284, 3303, 3365, 3643, 3854, 4071	
Hardwood finish	3844
Harness	3507-3926, 4005
Hatters' blocks	3920
Hayrakes	3889, 4043, 4077, 4078
Heading	3332, 3333,
3337, 3340, 3341, 3343, 3347, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3359, 3389, 3419, 3479, 4072	
Heads	3360
Hearses	3515
Hemlock	2661, 2677, 2726, 2741, 2745, 2758, 2761, 2771, 2776,
2778, 2780, 2782, 2788, 2791, 2792, 2800, 2824, 2830, 2837, 2860, 2865, 2876,	
2884, 2891, 2920, 2924, 2925, 2932, 2935, 2936, 2964, 2965, 2969, 2972, 2974,	
2977, 2979, 2982, 2997, 2998, 3000, 3013, 3014, 3016, 3023, 3026, 3027, 3032,	
3036, 3044, 3051, 3065, 3067, 3068, 3073, 3079, 3089, 3097, 3112, 3114, 3122,	
3123, 3137, 3210, 3215, 3235, 3236, 3247-3250, 3257, 3261, 3265, 3315, 3854	
Hickory	3304
Hoops	3335-3797
House finish	2665
Hubs	3288, 3294, 3297, 3728
Hubs, wagon	3287, 3296

I.

Idaho Lumber Company, Ogden, Utah	3718
Indianapolis Cabinetmakers' Union, Indianapolis, Ind.	3652

Indianapolis Planing Mill Company, Indianapolis, Ind.....	3021
Indiana Lumber Company, Nashville, Tenn.....	2760
Ingalls, Wm., Abingdon, Conn.....	2857
Inman, Poulsen & Co., Portland, Oreg.....	2695
International Company, Newport, Vt.....	2698, 3280

Implements, agricultural.....	3544, 3921, 3948
Implements, carriages and hardware.....	3535
Implements, farming.....	3767
Instruments, musical.....	3984, 3986, 4079
Interior decorations.....	3887
Interior finish.....	3600
Iron and wood work.....	3700

J.

Jackson, Stephen, Water Village, N. H.....	3900
Jackson Novelty Works, Jackson, Mo.....	3913
Jacobson, C. J., Wood Lake, Wis.....	3014
Jaekle & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	3776
James, (Tarr & James), Essex, Mass.....	3465
James and Mayer Buggy Company, Lawrenceburg, Ind.....	3596
Jamestown Sliding Blind Company, Jamestown, N. Y.....	3780
Jassorand, P., & Bros., Jassorand, Trinity County, Tex.....	2709
Jefferson, William H., Hubbardston, Mass.....	3068
Jeffris, D. K., Lumber Company, Jeffries, Wis.....	2704
Johansson, J. A., Boston, Mass.....	3875
Johnason (Hager & Johnason), Manufacturing Company, Marquette, Mich.....	3602
Johnson, D. R., Blacksher, Ga.....	3189
Johnson (Smith & Johnson), South Omaha, Nebr.....	3268
Jennings, William N., Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	3169
Jones, L. H., Bloomfield, Ind.....	2927
Jones, Jesse G., Minneapolis, Minn.....	3193
Jones & Co., E. K., Portland, Oreg.....	3214
Jones, Z. M., Tidioute, Pa.....	2965
Jones, J. D., East Bridgewater, Mass.....	3446
Jordon & Co., W., Upper Gloucester, Me.....	3414
Jordan, B. C., Alfred, Sanford, Shapleigh, and Kennebunk, Me.....	2729
Judson & Parker, Fostoria, Ohio.....	2914
Judd (Hoyt, Getman & Judd).....	3279
Kane, Elisha K., Kushequa, Pa.....	2667
Karns, A. M., Everett, Pa.....	3925
Keefe, John J., Boston, Mass.....	3860
Kelsey (McClure, Kelsey & Co.), Detroit, Mich.....	4071
Kelsey, L. A., Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	2689
Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.....	3587
Kendall, W. D., Corinth, N. Y.....	3027
Kent, A. C., Janesville, Wis.....	3246
Kent Furniture Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3526
Kent, Amos, Kentwood, La.....	2816
Kentucky—Petition of lumbermen of Ashland.....	4060
Kentucky—Petition of lumbermen of Lewis County.....	4061
Keppel, Henry, Torpedo, Pa.....	3122
Kerr, John W., McEwensville, Pa.....	3861
Ketchum, R. B., Hodgdon, Me.....	2855
Kilborn, Silas & Co., Grand Haven, Mich.....	3648
Kills (Cron, Kills & Co.), Piqua, Ohio.....	3531
Kilmer (Derby, Kilmer & Pond) Desk Company, Boston, Mass.....	3523
Kimball, C. P., Chicago, Ill.....	3507
King (Dean & King), Birmingham, Ala.....	3940
King & McNutt, Aberdeen, Ohio.....	3065
Kingsley & Partello, Belgium, N. Y.....	3421
Kirk, R. F., Blackburn, Ind.....	3041
Kirk (Henderlong Bros. & Kirk), ———.....	3770
Klahr & Huber, Hamburg, Pa.....	3298
Kline, George L., Liverpool, Pa.....	3136
Knapp, G. E., Tilton, N. H.....	2964
Knauber, Joseph, Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y.....	3881
Kneale, Thomas, Harbor Springs, Mich.....	2812

Kneesperu, J. H., St. Johnsville, N. Y.....	3944
Knight, G. W., Hampton, Ala.....	3170
Knowlton, K. P., East Sangerville, Me.....	3318
Knox, Jesse, Gibbon Glade, Pa.....	2861
Kommer Bros., Birdseye, Ind., and Greenville, Ky.....	3336
Kraemer (Wolf & Kraemer) Furniture Company, St. Louis, Mo.....	3608
Krause, Wm., Slatedale, Pa.....	3175
Krest & Mallue, Chicago, Ill.....	3733
Krest, Charles, Chicago, Ill.....	3734
Kuempel Bros., Clayton, Iowa.....	4039

Kegs.....	3366, 3392, 3406, 3432, 3442, 4054
Kindling wood.....	3252

L.

La Belle Wagon Works, South Superior, Wis.....	3506
Lacona Box and Lumber Company, Lacona, N. Y.....	2854
LaCrosse Lumber Company, LaCrosse, Wis.....	2702
Lachmiller, W. H., & Co., Graytown, Ohio.....	2866
Ladd, E. P., Sherrill, Ark.....	3311
Lair, J. C., Perth, N. Y.....	2782
Laing, G. Edward, Schuylerville, N. Y.....	2979
Laird-Norton Company, Winona, Minn.....	2637
Lamb & Son, George W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	3715
Lamb, Newton, Yreka, Cal.....	2981
Lamb, C., & Sons, Clinton, Ohio.....	2641
Lamont, A., Colby, Clark County, Wis.....	2843
Lamson & Skinner Bending Company, Toledo, Ohio.....	3289
Lancashire-Marshall Organ Company, Moline, Ill.....	3727
Lanebeet, Hamper & Co., Circleville, W. Va.....	2975
Lane & Humphreys, Lanes Mills, Pa.....	2758
Lansing Wheelbarrow Company, Lansing, Mich.....	3543
Larrabee (Sturtevant-Larrabee Company), Binghamton, N. Y.....	3547
Laughlin, L. L., Osage, Iowa.....	3937
Lavender & Master, Wabash, Ind.....	4003
Lawley, George, & Son, (corporation), South Boston, Mass.....	3567
Lawrence, Newhall & Co., Shawmut, Me.....	2666
Laycock Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y.....	2724
Laycock, T. B., Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.....	3964
Learned-Letcher Lumber Company, Anniston, Ala.....	2787
Lee, George N., Delta, Mich.....	3470
Lee, W. J., & Son, Blackwell, Mo.....	3296
Lee Bros., Harrietsville, Ohio.....	3039
Lee, L., Mobile, Ala.....	3166
Leeds & Conkling, Dallas, Tex.....	2827
Leighton, James M., Perry, Me.....	3033
Lengert Company, Philadelphia, Pa.....	3947
Leonard (McFadden & Leonard), Winlock, Wash.....	2944
Leon Mill Company, Leon, W. Va.....	3107
Leonard, Gilmore & Co., Dexter, N. Y.....	2789
Letcher (Larned-Letcher) Lumber Company, Anniston, Ala.....	2787
Lewis Clark, Newcastle, Pa.....	2954
Lewis, R., & Co., Portland, Me.....	4064
Libby, J. F., Larone, Me.....	3079
Liken & Bach, Sebewaing, Mich.....	3333
Lincoln, B. F., Lyndon, Vt.....	2784
Lincoln, Marvin, Malden, Mass.....	3959
Lindsay, W. I., Cleveland, Ohio.....	2735
Linden Manufacturing Company, New York City.....	3720
Lindsay & Phelps Company, Davenport, Iowa.....	3196
Lines (Streeter & Lines), Curtice, Ohio.....	3451
Little & Drake, Yellow Springs, Ohio.....	2909
Little, J. P., Summer.....	2966
Little Bay Lumber Company, Little Bay, Ark.....	2748
Little, J. W., & Son, Lockport, N. Y.....	3339
Little Rock Cooperage Company, Little Rock, Ark.....	3372
Litchfield, A. L., Winchendon, Mass.....	3991
List, Emile, Stevens, Pa.....	4007

Livingston & Co., J. C., Stratford, N. Y	3157
Locke (Beede & Locke), Waits River, Vt.....	3026
Locke, A. W. S., El Dorado, Ohio.....	3070
Logeman, F. H., Chair Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo	3502
Looney & Strode, Meadow or Sprague, Wash.....	3321
Long, George A., Gasburg, Ind.....	3091
Lord, Raymond P., Orange, Vt.....	2987
Lorber, L. W., Convo, Ohio.....	3037
Lorain Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Lorain, Ohio.....	3160
Los Angeles Box Company, Los Angeles, Cal	3412
Lot Phillips Company, West Hanover, Mass.....	3380
Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Company, New Orleans, La.....	3439
Lovering, J. W., Sandown, N. H	3418
Love & Co., Scottville, Ky.....	2839
Lowney & Son, J., San Francisco, Cal.....	4018
Lowill, William D., Salisbury Point, Mass.....	3476
Lucas (Hall & Lucas) Manufacturing Company, Brookville, Pa.....	2891
Ludington Shingle Company, Ludington, Mich.....	3316
Luger Furniture Company, North St. Paul, Minn	3556
Lumber Manufacturing Association, Alabama.....	2636
Lunney, James, Delphi, Ind.....	3348
Luth (Rattermann & Luth), Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3620
Lutz, George A., St. Louis, Mo.....	3429
Lyda, Wm. M., Gales Creek, Oreg.....	3270
Lyman, Isaac S., Center Road Station, Pa	2948
Lynde Bros., West Leyden, Mass	3436
Lyons Lumber Company, Lyons, Iowa	2685
Lyon, Thomas R., Ludington, Mich.....	2650

Ladders	4023, 4055
Lasts, wood	3730, 3761, 3762, 3870
Lathes	3193
Laths	2681, 2691, 2783, 2953, 3074, 3313, 3330, 3478, 3940, 4073
Lenses	3968
Limbs, artificial	4025
Lime	3335
Logs, saw	2708
Lounges.....	2579, 3571

M.

MacKinnon, F., Manufacturing Company, Centralia, Wis.....	3288
Madden, Jenness N., West Bridgewater, Vt	3898
Madden, Thomas, Son & Co., Indianapolis, Ind	3589
Medders (Shaffer & Medders), Kennedyville, Md	3901
Madison Marine Railway and Ship yard, Madison, Ind	3588
Maddox, Ivory, Bar Mills, Me.....	3331
Maddy, J. P. & W. T., Green Sulphur Springs, W. Va	3053
Magruder, J. B., Sanford, Fla.....	4005
Main, George, Susquehanna, Pa	3905
Mallett Bros., Leighton, Ga.....	2825
Mankey Furniture Company, Emporium, Pa	3555
Marble & Shattuck Chair Company, Bedford, Ohio.....	3971
Marbury Lumber Company, Bozeman, Ala	2686
Marcellus, C. A., Montague, N. Y	3135
Marks, Benjamin, Espyville, Ohio.....	2926
Marshall, S. W., & Co., Cleveland, Tenn.....	2952
Marshall Building Company, Marshalltown, Iowa	3855
Martin & Bro., J. A., Powhatan, Ark.....	3299
Martin, E. & J. A., Portland, Oreg.....	3635
Martin & Co., C. F., Nazareth, Pa.....	3836
Martin, H. O., Providence, R. I.....	3804
Mason, J. W., & Co., New York City and Hunter, N. Y	3512
Mason, Silas, Heartnellville, Vt.....	3168
Massmann, F., Eureka Springs, Ark.....	2859
Mather, G. W., Hemlock Lake, N. Y	3819
Mathers, G. W., Hemlock Lake, N. Y.....	4034
Mathews, L. P., Kernersville, N. C.....	3163

Mattox (Paxton & Mattox), Clinch Haven, Pa.....	2706
Mawson Bros., Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.....	4035
Maxwell (Sands & Maxwell) Lumber Company, Pentwater, Mich.....	2662
Maxwell Bros., Chicago, Ill.....	3487
Maxson & Co, Westerly, R. I.....	4070
Mayer (James & Mayer) Buggy Company, Lawrenceburg, Ind.....	3596
McAuley (Headen & McAuley), Chicago, Ill.....	4022
McCain (Buzard & McCain) Brockwayville, Pa.....	3300
McClure, W. W., Green Park, Pa.....	2780
McClure (Mitchell & McClure), Duluth, Minn.....	3129
McClure, Kelsey & Co., Detroit, Mich.....	4071
McClellan & Co., J. T., Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	3761
McCollom & Son, A. B., St. Elmo, Fayette County, Ill.....	4041
McConihe (Bayer & McConihe), Troy, N. Y.....	4068
McCor, Ellis, Burke, Vt.....	3324
McCray Refrigerator and Cold Storage Company, Kendallsville, Ind.....	3736
McCrery, Hiram, & Son, Fremont, Pa.....	3185
McCreary Bros., Bristol, Tenn.....	3695
McDearmon, B. R., Weldon, Ark.....	3018
McDonald, D., Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	3238
McDonald & Anderson, New London, Conn.....	3466
McDonald, Napoleon, Rockton, Pa.....	2982
McDonald, D. —.....	3153
McDowell, J. B., & Son, Crawfordsville, Oreg.....	4074
McElroy, S. J. & J. E., & Co., Norcross, Ga.....	3749
McFadden & Leonard, Winlock, Wash.....	2944
McFerren (Moore & McFerren), Memphis, Tenn.....	2720
McGinness, Frank Beiber, Lassen County, Cal.....	2980
McGirr, F., Little Hocking, Ohio.....	3004
McKee & Co., F. W., Fort Worth, Tex.....	3371
McKnight J. J., & Son, Tarrytown, N. Y.....	3929
McLaughlin Lumber Company, Fayette County, W. Va.....	2850
McLean (Dawson & McLean), Sanilac, Mich.....	3023
McLean & Co., Bay City, Mich.....	2757
McNutt (King & McNutt), Aberdeen, Ohio.....	3065
McNeill, R. S., New York City.....	3761
McWhinnie, Thomas, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	3999
Mears, Thomas, Martins Ferry, Ohio.....	3366
Mechanics Planing Mill Company, St. Louis, Mo.....	3636
Mechanics Mill and Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash.....	3577
Meckley, Levi, Elizabeth, Lancaster County, Pa.....	3950
Meinecke, A., & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3540
Mendocino Lumber Company, Mendocino, Cal.....	2660
Meriam, A., & Co., South Acton, Mass.....	3640
Merriam, A. S., & Co., Quincy, Ill.....	2768
Merrill, E., & Son, West Clarksfield, Ohio.....	3162
Merrill, George, & Son, Danville, Vt.....	3892
Merryman, E. W., & Co., Marinette, Wis.....	2721
Mershon, Wm. B., & Co., Mershon Station, Saginaw, Mich.....	3488
Mershon, Wm., & Co., Saginaw, Mich.....	4065
Messer, George E., & Co., Boston, Mass.....	3904
Messner & Radle, Dalmatia, Pa.....	3000
Metcalf, Alvah, Ashland, Mass.....	3405
Meyer, J. F., & Co., Hannibal, Mo.....	3696
Michelson & Hansen Lumber Company, Lewiston, Mich.....	2691
Michigan Barrel Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2678
Middletown Car Works, Middletown, Pa.....	3586
Milburn Wagon Company, Toledo, Ohio.....	3490
Milliken, Elmer E., Bridgewater Center, Me.....	3886
Milliken, W. F., Portland, Me.....	4064
Milford Land and Lumber Company, Milford, Cal.....	2728
Mills, A. D., Montgomery, Ala.....	3815
Miller Organ Company, Lebanon, Pa.....	4029
Miller (Nelson & Miller), Muncie, Ind.....	2989
Miller, W. W., Hammond, La.....	2764
Miller, C. J., Eastwood, Mich.....	3395
Millen, L. R., & Co., New York.....	2640
Miller, W. A. C., Lumber Company, Detroit, Mich.....	3571
Miller, J. M., Woodhull, N. Y.....	3031
Miller, L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.....	3103

Millersburg Planing Mill Company, Millersburg, Pa	3805
Millender, J. H., Lumber Company, Ceredo, W. Va	2719
Miners' Lumber Company, Butte City, Mont	3992
Mittag, Louis, & Co., New York City	3955
Mitchell & McClure, Duluth, Minn	3129
Mitchell, Robert, Furniture Company, Cincinnati, Ohio	3492
Mobile Coal Company, Mobile, Ala	2734
Moody, G. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky	2746
Mohr & Co., New York City	3503
Monsons, C. H., Franklin, Idaho	2978
Montreal River Lumber Company, Gile, Iron County, Wis	2655
Moore Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mo	3838
Moore (Gibson Moore) Manufacturing Company, Aberdeen, Miss	3305
Moore Lumber Company, Detroit, Mich	3102
Moore & McFerren, Memphis, Tenn	2720
Morgan, C. W., New York City	3373
Morgan Manufacturing Company, Jamestown, N. Y	3605
Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Middletown, N. Y	3622
Morton, L. E., Greentown, Ind	3914
Morton Planing Mill Company, Morton, Tenn	2844
Morton, H. L., Cloverport, Ky	3099
Morris Manufacturing Company, Morrisville, Ala	4053
Morse Bros., South Kirtland, Ohio	3267
Moser Cigar and Paper Box Company, St. Louis, Mo	3381
Mosier, Louis, Provemont, Mich	3011
Mootz, William, Pleasant Bend, Ohio	3052
Mountain Eagle Handle Factory, Pa	3903
Mound Coffin Company, St. Louis, Mo	3583
Mount Vernon Saw and Planing Mill Company, Mount Vernon, Ind	3982
Moulton, R. C., East Pembroke, N. H	3832
Mullan, M., Hertford, N. C	3833
Muncy Manufacturing Company, Muncy, Lycoming County, Pa	3628
Munch, Elrich Chr., Philadelphia, Pa	3962
Munson, Edgar, Williamsport, Pa	3123
Murray, C. K., Hinesburg, Vt	3853
Murdock, J. M., & Bro., Johnstown, Pa	2804
Murdough, James T., Oramel, N. Y	3179
Myer, Ed., Boscobel, Wis	3344
Myrick (Presbrey & Myrick), Providence, R. I	3392
Mallets	3457
Mantels, wood	4040
Manufacturers	4059
Material, carriage	3782
Mattress frames	3618
Meal	3033, 3040, 3063
Meat blocks	3587
Millwork	2872, 2895, 2898, 2912, 2937, 2971, 2989, 3049, 3268, 3276, 4052
Mills, fanning	4045
Mills, wind	3498
Moldings	2817,
	3023, 3319, 3383, 3514, 35633600, 3632, 3717, 3756, 3804, 3914, 3994
Musical instruments	3984, 3986, 4079
N.	
Nash, A. M., Forrest City, Ark	2882
Nashua Novelty Works, Nashua, N. H	3778
Neff, George, Neffs, Ohio	2996
Neff, Joseph L., Roland, Pa	2998
Nelson, C. N., Cloquet, Minn	2642
Nelson, Tenney & Co., Minneapolis, Minn	2652
Nelson & Miller, Munice, Ind	2989
Neppert Bros., New York City	3813
Nettleton Hardwood Manufacturing Company, Nettleton, Miss	3244
New, E. D., Canton, Ky	3458
New Birmingham Lumber Company, New Birmingham, Tex	2942
Newell, L. C., & Son, Ashtabula, Ohio	2817
Newhall (Lawrence, Newhall & Co.), Shawmut, Me	2666

Newton Falls Basket Company, Newton Falls, Ohio.....	3864
Nichola Lumber Company, Nichola, Clarke County, Ala.....	2786
Nicholls, M. W., Powhatan, Va.....	2862
Nichols, A. S., New York City.....	4040
Niemeyer & Darragh Shingle Company, Little Rock, Ark.....	3306
Nock, N. W., Mapps ville, Va.....	3043
Norman, W. W., Allenville, Mo.....	2947
North Wisconsin Lumber Company, Hayward, Wis.....	2639
Northern Lumber Company, Granby, Vt.....	2736
Northwestern Lumber Company, Hoquiam, Wash.....	2645
Norton, D., Glendale, N. Y.....	2920
Nott, Otto, Newburg, N. Y.....	4004
Noyes, Frank P., West Gouldsboro, Me.....	2994
Nudles & Son, J. H., Atlantic, Iowa.....	3704

O.

Oakland Carriage Company, Oakland, Cal.....	3705
O'Donnell, Spencer & Co., Saginaw, Mich.....	2743
Oelkers Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J.....	3846
Ogilvie & May, Allegheny, Pa.....	3756
Ohmer's, M., Sons Company, Dayton, Ohio.....	3524
Oler, George W., Tyringham, Mass.....	4077
Olive, Sternenberg & Co., Olive, Hardin County, Tex.....	2684
Ollinger (Carey & Ollinger), Bagdad, Fla.....	3315
Ord, James & Co., Jamaica, Vt.....	3089
Orris (Eberly & Orris), Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	3614
Osgood, E. P.....	3739
Osgood & Blodgett, Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.....	3383
Oskaloosa Planing Mill Company, Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	3758
Oster, William, Osterbury, Pa.....	3264
Ousley, Henry, Bloomfield, Iowa.....	3954
Ovington W. W., & Co., Patmos, Ohio.....	3056

Oak.....	2724, 2793, 2801, 3304, 3470
Oak, white.....	2804
Organs.....	3499, 3572, 3582, 3727, 4028, 4029
Organs, church.....	3884
Organs, pipe.....	3801
Organs, reed.....	3714
Ornaments, woodwork.....	3913

P.

Pacific Pine Lumber Company, San Francisco, Cal.....	3118
Paducah Handle Works, Paducah, Ky.....	3294
Page Lumber Company, Aberdeen, N. C.....	2851
Page, J. Q. D., Pavilion, N. Y.....	3419
Paine Company, lumber manufactory, Carlton, Minn.....	3226
Paige, E. C., Antrim, N. H.....	3867
Palmer Manufacturing Company, Charleston, S. C.....	3363
Pantelo, Joseph T., Boston, Mass.....	4076
Parmalee & Co., F. R., Albion, Mich.....	2990
Parsons, B. F., Cortland, Ohio.....	3202
Partridge (Roper & Partridge), Princeton, Mass.....	3827
Parker, Allen, Yaquina, Oreg.....	3190
Parker, Lewis, Princeton, Ind.....	3340
Parker (Judson & Parker), Fostoria, Ohio.....	2914
Parker & Co., Pasco County, Fla.....	3424
Parker & Hunt, North Troy, Vt.....	2820
Paul, A. H., Abilene, Kans.....	3835
Paul Company, Joseph F., Boston, Mass.....	3233
Pauk, H., & Sons, Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.....	3624
Paxton & Mattox, Clinch Haven, Ga.....	2706
Peacock, Thomas H., Reed City, Mich.....	2894
Pearson, John, Eothen, Wyo.....	3007
Pearson, K. J., Manchester, Tenn.....	3848
Pearson & Son, Sheridan, Ind.....	3207

Pearson, W. T., Company, Great Works, Me.....	2699
Peck, Alpheus, Hampden, Mass.....	3063
Peckenpauqh, Harrison & Co., Alton, Ind.....	3147
Peddle, T. B., & Co., Newark, N. Y.....	3510
Peet Bros., East Aurora, N. Y.....	2792
Pelsue, W. H., East Wallingford, Vt.....	3448
Penn (Hogan & Penn), Mannsville, Ky.....	3071
Pentwater Bedstead Company, Pentwater, Mich.....	3533
Peoria Cooperage Company, Peoria, Ill.....	3368
Peoria Lounge and Mattress Company, Peoria, Ill.....	3786
Perch, R. F., Manufacturing Company, Iron City, Tenn.....	3167
Perry, Charles W., Pierport, Mich.....	2955
Perkins & Blaisdell, Bath, Me.....	3474
Peters Lumber Company, Abbeville, Ala.....	3022
Peterman, A. J., Fredericksburg, Ohio.....	3212
Peteler, Charles J., Los Angeles, Cal.....	4037
Peterson, S. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.....	3600
Peterson, Wm. R., Pleasant Plain, Ind.....	3082
Peterson, Samuel, Warren, Pa.....	3293
Pettit, John, Kingston, N. Y.....	4054
Phelps (Lindsay & Phelps) Company, Davenport, Iowa.....	3196
Phillippi, J. A., Rockwood, Pa.....	3156
Phillips, John, & Co., Detroit, Mich.....	3726
Phillips, A. J., & Co., Fenton, Genesee County, Mich.....	3545
Phoenix Planing Mill Company, St. Louis, Mo.....	3584
Phoenix Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.....	2805
Pierpont (Pottle & Pierpont).....	3460
Pierce, J. H., Lorain, Ohio.....	3936
Pinny, Smith, Greensburg, Ohio.....	3428
Pinkard, Thomas W., Snow Creek, Va.....	3180
Pinard & Son, Joviti, St. Johnsburg, Vt.....	3712
Pioneer Steam Keg Works Company, St. Louis, Mo.....	3442
Pitt, B. R., & Co., Pensacola, Fla.....	3692
Platter, E. A., & Sons, Anderson, Ind.....	3710
Plumstell (Briscoe, Plumstell & Co.), Bay City, Mich.....	3455
Plymouth Planing Mill Company, Plymouth, Pa.....	3760
Preisendanz, Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.....	3922
Presbrey & Myrick, Providence, R. I.....	3392
Price (Taylor & Price), Madison, Va.....	3427
Price, Robert, Paris, Idaho.....	2919
Prinz, H., Monterey, Cal.....	3717
Proctor, W. N., Black Rock Station, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3277
Prouty & Glass Company, Wayne, Mich.....	3703
Poe, J. H., Shingle Company, Lake Charles, La.....	3312
Pond & Son, H. E., Conneaut, Ohio.....	3693, 3994
Pond (Derby, Kilmer & Pond) Desk Company, Boston, Mass.....	3523
Pope Bros., Danversport, Mass.....	2766
Poplar Bluff Lumber Company, Poplar Bluff, Mo.....	2730
Porterfield, S. M., Pulaski, Ill.....	2871
Portland Handle Cement Company, Portland, Ind.....	3767
Porter, A. T., & Bro., Montville, Ohio.....	3038
Post, E. O., Syracuse, N. Y.....	4026
Potman & Jacobsen, Erie, Pa.....	3856
Potter, E. H., Lynn, Mass.....	3989
Pottle & Pierpont, ———.....	3460
Poulsen (Inman Poulsen & Co.), Portland, Oreg.....	2695
Pulaski Box Works, Pulaski, N. Y.....	3539
Puster & Co., L., Evansville, Ind.....	3559
Pusey, F. W., Carthage, Ind.....	2841
Putnam, J. D., Webster, Mass.....	3410
Putnam, Charles, Cold Pond, N. H.....	4047
Packages.....	3452
Packages, butter.....	3397
Packing cases.....	3712
Pails.....	3378, 3698, 3802, 4021
Patterns, last and sole.....	3699
Pianos.....	3499, 3582
Piano cases.....	3601

Piano stools	3640, 3813
Picture frames	3942
Pine brushes	2729
Pine lumber	2640, 2655, 2696, 2724, 2725, 2749, 2754, 2757,
2758, 2762, 2768, 2779, 2780-2782, 2785, 2788, 2791, 2799, 2801, 2826, 2843,	
2857, 2862, 2864, 2880, 2888, 2891, 2892, 2894, 2913, 2919, 2924, 2930, 2932,	
2934, 2940, 2951, 2956, 2961, 2964, 2969, 2972, 2978, 2979, 2981, 2993, 2997,	
2998, 3011, 3013, 3014, 3016, 3023, 3024, 3027, 3036, 3040, 3045, 3046, 3050,	
3051, 3054, 3061, 3062, 3065, 3068, 3070, 3074, 3079, 3093, 3114, 3119, 3123,	
3129, 3130, 3132, 3134, 3139, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3223, 3224, 3226, 3227, 3228,	
3234, 3236, 3249, 3251, 3255, 3256, 3261, 3271, 5274, 3277, 3380, 3854, 4069	
Pine lumber, white	2836, 3193, 4064, 4065
Pine lumber, yellow	2705,
2706, 2717, 2738, 2750, 2763, 2764, 2767, 2769, 2770, 2783, 2786, 2787, 2798,	
2809, 2816, 2818, 2825, 2835, 2851, 2852, 2859, 2868, 2870, 2875, 2878, 2883,	
2887, 2893, 2907, 2922, 2942, 2946, 2966, 2970, 2973, 2976, 2980, 3012, 3022,	
3028, 3055, 3058, 3080, 3133, 3143, 3230, 3232, 3242, 3253, 3262, 3310	
Pine shingles	3313, 3329
Pipe organs	3801
Planing mill, etc.	3637
Planters, corn	3246, 3569
Poplar lumber	2719, 2799, 3071
Potato starch	2853
Pumps, wood	3710, 3766, 3897, 3902, 3956

Q.

Quaker City Cooperage Company, Philadelphia, Pa	3445
Quayle, Scott & Co., New Lyme, Ohio	3349
Quay, D., & Sons, Cheboygan, Mich	2930

R.

Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company	4056
Racine Wagon and Carriage Company, Racine, Wis.	3493
Radle (Messner & Radle), Dalmatia, Pa.	3000
Radford Manufacturing Company, Radford, Va.	3816
Ralph, James, Chicago, Ill.	3286
Ramsay, M. Z., Attalla, Ala.	3028
Ramsay & Sons, R. D., Angola, Ind	3407
Randall & Co., Covington, Tenn.	2845
Randall, M. S., Napoli, N. Y.	3067
Randolph Handle Company, Randolph, Mo.	3768
Randolph, T. E., Lecompte, La.	3201
Ranney Refrigerator Company, Greenville, Mich	3641
Rasmussen, B. M., Randolph, Wis.	4017
Rasselas Lumber Company, Rasselas, Pa.	2771
Rattermann & Luth, Cincinnati, Ohio.	3620
Rawley, Oscar, Sayre, Ark.	2750
Rawson Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	2774
Ray Bros., East Barnet, Vt	3408
Read, R. S., East Fairfield, Vt	2935
Reader Bros., Scottville, Mich	3829
Record Manufacturing Company, Conneaut, Ohio	3549
Redifer, S. S., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3699
Reed, W. A., Wheatland, Ind	3090
Regan, John, Newark, N. J.	3918
Rehbein (Riddle-Rehbein) Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo	3562
Reid, A. H., Parkesburg, Pa.	3988
Reinle Bros. & Salmon, Baltimore Md	3653
Reliable Furniture Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md	3701
Rennekamp & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio	3611
Reynolds Bros., West Bangor, N. Y.	2830
Reynolds, W. A., Whallonsburg, N. Y.	2913
Rhinesmith & Sominson, Fort Wayne, Ind	3564
Rhodes, Y. J., Cambridgeport, Pa.	3194
Rice, G. N., Mark Center, Ohio	4080
Rice Lake Lumber Company, Rice Lake, Wis	2653
Richard & Bechtold, Bellaire, Antrim County, Mich	3724

Richardson & Bell, Wakefield, Va.....	2917
Richmond Cedar Works, Richmond, Va.....	3951
Richards, Charles, & Son, Packwaukee, Marquette County, Wis.....	2911
Richards Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa.....	2726
Rich Lumber Company, Gardeau, McKean County, Pa.....	2690
Riche & Son, J. F., Milroy, Ind.....	3895
Richcreek, Jeff., North Baltimore, Ohio.....	3973
Rickey (Binegar & Rickey), Albany, Ind.....	3084
Ridgway (Hair & Ridgway), Chicago, Ill.....	3377
Riddle Coach and Hearse Company, Ravenna, Ohio.....	3515
Rikhoff, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3787
Rind, Elias H., Warren, Ohio.....	2881
Ripley, David, & Sons, Newark, N. J.....	3234
Ritchie Lumber Company, Chicopee, Mo.....	2950
Riverside Saw and Planing Mill, Antiquity, Ohio.....	3765
Roberts, Chadwell & Co., Corinth, Ill.....	3076
Robertson, H. A., Middleport, Niagara County, N. Y.....	2846
Robertson & Doebler, North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	2791
Roberson, Alonzo, Binghamton, N. Y.....	3521
Robinson, Fred C., Blaine, Me.....	2811
Robinson, C. J., Rochester, N. Y.....	3360
Robinson, J. T., Springfield, Vt.....	3254
Robinson, L. G., Mannington, West Va.....	2794
Rock Island Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Rock Island, Ill.....	2646
Rockwell, S. L., & Co., Jordan, N. Y.....	3615
Rodgers, J. C., Colebrook, Ohio.....	3350
Rogers Rake Company, New Hartford, Conn.....	3885
Roper & Partridge, Princeton, Mass.....	3827
Rosenthal & Co., J., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3732
Rossi, A., & Co., Washoe, Idaho.....	2762
Roux & Co., New York City.....	3606
Rowley, J. F., Des Moines, Iowa.....	4025
Rowlett, O. B., Richmond, Ind.....	3858
Runyan, I. N., Washington, D. C.....	3981
Rushton, J. H., Canton, N. Y.....	3731
Russell Manufacturing Company, Spokane, Wash.....	3997
Russell & Co., C. L., West Swanzey, N. H.....	3698
Russell, C. H., & Son, Clarksville, Va.....	3820
Russell Bros. & Estes Company, Farmington, Me.....	3607
Ryan, B. T., Barrett Creek, Saratoga, Wyo.....	3010
Ryan, D. W., Chicago, Ill.....	3367

Radiators.....	3134
Rakes.....	3885
Railroad cars.....	3604
Rails, hand.....	4026
Rattan.....	3459
Red wood lumber.....	2728, 2744, 2756, 2934, 3050
Reeds.....	3489
Refrigerators.....	3538, 3557, 3560, 3641, 3736
Rims.....	3292
Rockers.....	3974
Rowboats.....	3469
Rowers, check.....	3569
Rules.....	3951
Rules, wood.....	4030

S.

Saco River Lumber Company, Biddeford, Me.....	3274
Salisbury Manufacturing Company, Salisbury, Md.....	3707
Salisbury (Guy, Salisbury & Co.,) Barre Center, N. Y.....	3401
Sallistte & Chittendon, Ashley, Mich.....	3358
Salmon (Reinle Bros. & Salmon), Baltimore, Md.....	3653
Sammons, V. K., Kansas City, Mo.....	3581
Sanders, C. H., Lumber Company, Houghtonville, Vt.....	2977
Sanders, W. H., Company, Camby, Ind.....	3047
Sanderson, Burt, Hamlet, N. Y.....	3073
Sands & Maxwell Lumber Company, Pentwater, Mich.....	2662
Sandusky Whipstock Company, Sandusky, Ohio.....	3915
Sandusky Lumber and Box Company, Sandusky, Ohio.....	3370

Sandwich Manufacturing Company, Sandwich, Ill	3544
Sassaman, Joel, Moselem Springs, Pa	3960
Sawyer, J. W., & Sons, Millridge, Me	3461
Sawyer, W. H., Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y	3224
Saxe Bros., Albany, N. Y	4069
Saylor (Wiley & Saylor), Mount Pleasant, Mich	3342
Sayres, N. S., Bunker Hill, Ohio	3077
Sayers & Scoville, Cincinnati, Ohio	3518
Scalen, Charles, Du Bois, Pa	2937, 3834
Schaal, J. W., Isleboro, Ohio	2634, 2635
Schastey, George A., New York	4080
Scheelky, C. J., Newbern, N. C	2852
Schindler, J., Portland, Oreg	3553
Schindler, C. A., West Hoboken, N. J	3887
Schmitt & Brother Company, Cincinnati, Ohio	3747
Schoepfle & Sloane, Sandusky, Ohio	3585
Schrenkeisen, M. & H., New York City	3530
Schwarzwalder, T., & Sons, New York City	3443
Schuette, Wm., & Co., Pittsburg, Pa	2733
Scott & Holston Lumber Company, Duluth, Minn	2692
Scott's, Walter, Mesquite Block Factory, San Antonio, Tex	2933
Scoville (Sayers & Scoville), Cincinnati, Ohio	3518
Schuttler & Hotz, Chicago, Ill	4014
Seaber & Grube, Lititz, Pa	3017
Seateco Manufacturing Company, Bucoda, Wash	2683
Seaver & Co., E. W., West Townsend, Mass	4021
Sechler, D. M., Carriage Company, Moline, Ill	3517
Sell, A. S., McHenry, Md	3036
Series, C., Chicago, Ill	3456
Sextro Furniture Company, Cincinnati, Ohio	2570
Seymour Slack Stave Company, Seymour, Ind	3357, 3396
Shafer & Medders, Kennedyville, Md	3901
Shaffer, S. L., Worcester, Mass	2928
Shaffer & Clark, Lead Mine, W. Va	3327
Shattuck (Marble & Shattuck Chair Co.), Bedford, Ohio	3971
Shattuck, T. N., Piffard, N. Y	3481
Shaw, Daniel, Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wis	3158
Sheip, Henry H., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	3525
Shelby, S. P., Toledo, Ohio	3355
Shelton Southwestern Railroad Company, Shelton, Wash	2708
Sherman, A., Lumber Company, Potsdam, N. Y	2665
Sherman Bros., Jamestown, N. Y	3579
Sherwood Company, Chicago, Ill	3744
Shippey Bros., Lyle, Wash	3139
Shorb, T. J., Cape Girardeau, Mo	3117
Shore Bros., Hartwick, Mich	2983
Shores Lumber Company, Ashland, Wis	2669
Showers Bros., Bloomington, Ind	3504
Sibley Bros., Pioneer, Ohio	3009
Silsby, Wendell, West Burke, Vt	2901
Silver Creek Stepladder Company, Silver Creek, N. Y	3775
Simonson (Rhinesmith & Simonson), Fort Wayne, Ind	3564
Simpson, S. C., & Son, Clay Brook, Tenn	3140
Simpson, U. B., & Son, Naruna, Campbell County, Va	2801
Sinclair, F. A., Mottville, N. Y	3772
Sisson, H. D., Mill River, Mass	3216
Skidmore, Charles, Riverhead, N. Y	3907
Skilling, Whitneys, & Barnes Lumber Company, Boston, Mass	2644
Skinner (Lamson & Skinner) Bending Company, Toledo, Ohio	3289
Sladkus, S., New York City	3284
Sligh Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich	3529
Sloan (Alfred & Sloan), Willingham, Ga	2717
Sloane (Schoeffle & Sloane), Sandusky, Ohio	3585
Small, S. C., & Co., Boston, Mass	3785
Smith, H. B., & Son, West Chesterfield, Mass	3797
Smith (Cook & Smith), Redwood, N. Y	3862
Smith & Johnson, South Omaha, Nebr	3268
Smith, T. & H., Company, Pekin, Ill	4011, 4016
Smith, T. R., Lincoln, Del	3452
Smith & Co., W. E., Millmont, Pa	3399

Smith, D. F., Clam Falls, Polk County, Wis.	2732
Smith, C. A., Lumber Company, Minneapolis, Minn	2674
Smith (Stewart & Smith), Warsaw, Mo.	2900
Smith & Burr, Howard, Horry County, S. C.	2868
Smith, Gilbert W., Patchogue, N. Y.	3471
Smith, S. O., Newark, N. J.	4030
Smith, Joseph, & Sons, Rainier, Oreg.	2776
Smith, J. Gibb, & Co., New Haven, Conn.	3152
Smith, W. H. H., & Co., Toledo, Ohio	2703
Smith (Gratwick, Smith & Fryer), North Tonawanda, N. Y.	3119
Smith Company, A. D., St. Paul, Minn	3798
Smith, M. F., Manufacturing Company, Parsons, Kans	3795
Smith, A. K., & Co., Clarion, Mich	3830
Smith, P. M., Warren, Pa.	3124
Snider & Co., Wm., Somerset, Ohio	3852
Snow, Edwin, Snowville, N. H.	3137
Snow, J. G., Fairdale, Pa.	3044
Snyder, Israel, Barrytown, N. Y.	3434
Sonoma Lumber Company, Guerneville, Cal.	3050
Sontag, Herman, New York	3986
Sorrento Wood Carving Company, Boston, Mass.	3740
South Side Cigar Box Company, Milwaukee, Wis.	3866
South Lincoln Spool Company, South Lincoln, Me.	3722
Southern Supply Company, Cordele, Ga.	2835
South Side Planing Mill, Indianapolis, Ind.	2842
South Boston Planing Mills, South Boston, Va.	3694
Spaulding, H. C., Company, Elmira, N. Y.	3527
Spaulding, Peter, & Son, Cavandish, Vt.	2995
Spencer (O'Donnell, Spencer & Co.), Saginaw, Mich.	2743
Spink, John M., Benton Harbor, Mich.	3049
Sprague, H. M., ————	3275
Spratt & Co., George, Sheboygan, Wis.	3709
Spronl, J. T., Dawn, Ohio	3096
St. Anthony Hill Sleigh and Carriage Works, St. Paul, Minn.	4019
Standard Wood Company, Natural Dam, N. Y.	3252
Standard Table Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.	3883
Standard Spool Works, Worcester, Mass.	3763
Standard Ladder Company, Glenville, Ohio	4055
Starkweather, George A. Brookfield, Mich.	2822
Starey, Alfred E., Eldridge, N. Y.	3626
Steam Mill Company, O. & C., South Barton, Vt.	3206
Stevens, A. M., Lumber Company, Dyersburg, Tenn.	2680
Sternberg, E. G., Depauville, N. Y.	3422
Sternenberg (Olive, Sternenberg & Co.), Olive, Hardin County, Tex.	2684
Stewart, James M., Burnham, Mo.	3432
Stewart & Smith, Warsaw, Mo.	2900
Stewart, James, Belleville, Mich.	3138
Stearns Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	3700
Steimer & Moore Manufacturing Company, Westfield, Mass.	3729
Stein, William, New Berlin, Tex.	2875
Sterling Company, Derby, Conn.	3499
Steveley, A. Newport, Ark.	2840
St. Elmo Lumber Company, St. Elmo, Ala.	2770
Stickney, C. A., Brookline, N. H.	2943
Stiles, W. C., Warren, Ohio	2793
Stille, A. F., Crossingville, Pa.	3882
Stilwell, J. M., Meshoppen, Pa.	3114
St. Marys Manufacturing Company, St. Marys, W. Va.	2908
Stoddard, Charles B., North Cohocton, N. Y.	3998
Stone, Albert, Kintnersville, Pa.	2884
Stone, C. S., Erving, Franklin County, Mass.	3601
Stone, D. E., Furniture Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	3612
Stone, G. A., Petersburg, Mich.	2972
Stone, G. A., Ashburnham, Mass.	3447
Stone, S. S., Fitzwilliam, N. H.	3217
Stout, M. E., Farmer, N. Y.	3359
Stowe & Co., L. E., Detroit, Mich.	3745
Stow & Davis Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.	3625
Streeter & Lines, Curtice, Ohio.	3451

Strickland, L. & F. N., Bangor, Me	3173
Strode (Looney & Strode), Meadow or Sprague, Wash.....	3321
Strong Veneer Company, Gerry, N. Y.....	3285
Stuart (Spencer, Barnes, & Stuart), Benton Harbor, Mich.....	3558
Sturtevant-Larrabee Company, Binghamton, N. Y.....	3547
Sumas City Mills, Sumas, Wash.....	2902
Sutherland, G. G., & Son, Argentine, Mich.....	3475
Sutter & Barkdull Company, Shelby, Ohio.....	3969
Sutton Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.....	3378
Swainson, C. S., Fayetteville, Tenn.....	3453
Swisher & West, Claude, W. Va.....	3131
Swords, W. F., Lumber Company, Bridgeport, Conn.....	3520

Salt.....	2650, 2697, 2757
Sashes.....	2715, 2733, 2743, 2777, 2789, 2805, 2842, 2874, 2897, 2938, 2939, 3017, 3211, 3237, 3240, 3241, 3495, 3520, 3527, 3536, 3541, 3562, 3565, 3571, 3584, 3585, 3602, 3603, 3630-3632, 3634-3637, 3649, 3692-3694, 3718, 3719, 3721, 3756, 3758, 3759, 3779, 3805, 3815, 3816, 3822, 3825, 3835, 3837, 3862, 3874, 3880, 3892, 3907, 3914, 3917, 3982, 3988-3991, 3994, 3996, 3997
Sawed lumber.....	2992
Schooners.....	3465, 3466
Screens.....	3566, 3832
Shingles.....	2647, 2666, 2681, 2691, 2707, 2715, 2718, 2751, 2781, 2783, 2855, 2919, 2923, 2930, 2953, 2966, 2969, 2988, 2994, 2995, 3040, 3051, 3056, 3074, 3092, 3093, 3106, 3193, 3204, 3216, 3279, 3306-3331, 3478, 3485, 3851, 3886, 3940, 4074
Ships.....	2633, 3461-3464
Shooks.....	2665, 3370, 3389, 3408, 3417, 3427, 3455
Show cases.....	3653
Shuttles and bobbins.....	4046
Shutters. (See Blinds.).....	
Sideboards.....	3552
Siding.....	2817
Sleighs.....	3137, 3595, 3703, 3706, 4008
Specialties, carriage.....	3702
Spokes.....	3287, 3288, 3290, 3292-3295, 3297, 3299, 3300, 3302, 3305, 3374, 3728
Spools.....	3722, 3763, 3811, 3872, 4035
Spruce lumber.....	2649, 2736, 2776, 2778, 2779, 2782, 2784, 2785, 2803, 2826, 2830, 2837, 2847, 2853, 2854, 2860, 2889, 2906, 2913, 2920, 2923, 2925, 2932, 2935, 2936, 2967, 2977, 2979, 3016, 3026, 3027, 3036, 3068, 3097, 3105, 3115, 3118, 3135, 3137, 3165, 3214, 3234, 3239, 3249, 3256, 3257, 3265, 3274, 3280, 3313, 4064
Stairs.....	3844, 4026
Stair material.....	4031
Stands and baskets.....	3955
Starch.....	2773
Staves.....	2751, 2784, 2994, 3256, 3287, 3317, 3332, 3361, 3368, 3396, 3479, 3480, 4072
Steamboats.....	3588
Stepladders.....	3642, 3764, 3775
Stereoscopes.....	3968
Sticks, umbrella.....	3793
Stools, piano.....	3640, 3813
Straps.....	3424
Sumac, ground.....	2899
Supplies, cigar-makers.....	3733
Supplies, house-building.....	3777
Surreys.....	3550

T.

Taber, B. F., Ithaca, N. Y.....	3467
Tanner, J. J., Port Bryan, N. Y.....	3413
Tarr & James, Essex, Mass.....	3465
Tate, William C., Pittsylvania County, Va.....	2907
Taylor, M. D., Ocala, Fla.....	2887
Taylor (Gilbery & Taylor) Lumber Company, Elmwood, N. C.....	2878
Taylor & Price, Madison, Va.....	3427
Tebbetts & Co., E. L., Locke Mills, Me.....	3794
Tegtmeier, Charles W., Chicago, Ill.....	3454
Teel & Co., E., Medford, Mass.....	4006
Tenney (Nelson Tenney & Co.), Minneapolis, Minn.....	2652

Tennessee Saw and Planing Mill, Quebec, Tenn.....	2904
Terrell, Theo., Yonkers, N. Y.....	3920
Thatcher, H. C., & Co., De Graff, Ohio.....	2877
Thatcher, W. H., West Liberty, Ohio.....	2886
Thomas, John W., Madison, Ind.....	3374
Thomas, Rufus P., & Co.....	4067
Thomas, Allen, West Point, Pa.....	2962
Thompson, Wm. F., Ithaca, Mich.....	3800
Thompson (Brower & Thompson) Lumber Company, Brower, Oreg.....	2727
Thurston, J. A., Newry, Oxford County, Me.....	3872
Tiffin Manufacturing Company, Tiffin, Ohio.....	3737
Tilley, John S., West Troy, N. Y.....	4023
Tinker, G. L., New Philadelphia, Ohio.....	3423
Torrey Bros., East Windsor, Mass.....	3197
Topliff, I. N., Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.....	3535
Treadwell, W. B., Friendsville, Pa.....	3106
Trellue, N. B., & Co., Patterson, La.....	2718
Troy Buggy Works Company, Troy, Miami County, Ohio.....	3550
Troy Carriage Sun Shade Company, Troy, Ohio.....	3702
Tuly, S. Alfred, Spencer, N. Y.....	3239
Tunis Lumber Company, Baltimore, Md.; Norfolk, Va., and Tunis, N. C.....	2654
Turner (Watkins & Turner) Lumber Company, Potsdam, N. Y.....	2673
Turner & Son, G., Falconer, N. Y.....	3738
Turner, Mathew, Benicia, Cal.....	3463
Tuxbury, T. L., Jersey City, N. J.....	3993
Twilley, George C., Twilley, Md.....	3002
Twin Creek Lumber Company, Lexington, Ky.....	2963
Two Rivers Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wis.....	4051

Tables.....	3552, 3592, 3609, 3629, 3883, 4033
Tables, billiard and pool.....	4038
Tackle.....	4049
Tanks.....	2958, 3766, 3857, 3889, 3912, 4022
Tierces.....	4075
Ties.....	2634
Ties, railroad.....	3281, 3336
Timber.....	2634, 2640
Tobacco boxes.....	3613
Tobacco cases.....	3421
Tools, farming.....	3950
Towers.....	3912
Toys.....	3540, 3646, 3810
Trucks, warehouse.....	3543
Trimmings, house.....	3804
Trunks.....	3510, 3598, 3651, 3860, 4027
Tubs, etc.....	3349, 3698, 3802, 3937, 3943, 4021, 4034
Tubs, butter.....	3800, 3819, 3906, 3911

U.

Underwood, N. C., Manufacturing Company, Wabash, Ind.....	3594
Union Planing Mill, Pittsburg, Pa.....	3541
Union City Furniture Company, Union City, Ind.....	3748
Upper Willamette Lumber Manufacturing Association, Eugene, Oreg.....	3159

Umbrellas.....	3803, 3814
Upholstered goods.....	3745, 3887

V.

Vale Royal Manufacturing Company, Savannah, Ga.....	3314
Vale (Amoskeag & Vale), Royal Lumber Company, Savannah, Ga.....	2707
Vanleer Bros., Brookville, Pa.....	2867
Valley City Rattan Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3774
Valley Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wis.....	2648
Vanderbilt & Hopkins, New York.....	2693

Van Winkle, Abraham, Glenwood, Sussex County, N. J.....	4002
Van Auken (Bliss & Van Auken), Saginaw, West Side, Mich.....	2657
Van Buskirk, G. S., Wiscoy, N. Y.....	3928
Van Dyke & Co., Carroll, Coos County, N. H.....	2711
Van Aghthoven, A., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3398
Van Landeghem, Mount Clemens, Mich.....	3338
Varney, Joseph, Bath, Me.....	2779
Vawter, Thomas S., Rexville, Ind.....	3095
Veefkind, Henry B., Manufacturing Company, Veefkind, Wis.....	3343
Verdi Mill Company, Verdi, Nev.....	2716
Villinnie Bros., St. Paul, Minn.....	3376
Virginia Wheel and Wagon Company, Carrsville, Va.....	3924
Virginia Lumber Company, Tower, St. Louis County, Minn.....	3128
Vollrath Brothers Company, Bucyrus, Ohio.....	2775
Voorhees, Philip and Richard D., Flora, Ind.....	3764
Votaw, Aaron, Winchester, Ind.....	3728

Vehicles (and <i>see</i> Wagons)	3497, 3537, 3596, 3704, 3796, 3808, 3865, 3925, 4019
Veneers	3282-3285

W.

Waddel Woodenware Works, Greenfield, Ohio.....	3697
Wadsworth, W. W., Wadsworth, Ala.....	2712
Wagner & Co., J. G., Covington, Ohio.....	3292
Wait & Wetmore, Sturgis, Mich.....	3975
Wales, H., Lines Company, Meriden, Conn.....	2742
Wall, James E., Boston, Mass.....	3896
Wallner, John C., Lewisport, Ky.....	3086
Warren Manufacturing Company, Riverton, Pa.....	3777
Warren, George, Company, Warrens, Wis.....	2696
Watterson, Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.....	3930
Watkins & Turner Lumber Company, Potsdam, N. Y.....	2673
Watts, John R., Scappoose, Oreg.....	2941
Wausau Furniture Company, Wausau, Wis.....	2740
Weary, Snyder, Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Akron, Ohio.....	3576
Weaver Organ and Piano Company, York, Pa.....	3582
Weatherbee & Co., John H., Danforth, Me.....	3249
Weber, O. M., North Wales, Pa.....	3859
Webster Manufacturing Company, Superior, Wis.....	3509
Weider, Tilman, West Beaver, Pa.....	2988
Weeks, Moses R., North Sanbornton, N. H.....	3051
Week, John, Lumber Company, Stevens Point, Wis.....	2772
Wells (Bird & Wells) Lumber Company, Big Wausaukee, Wis.....	2681
Wells, H. W., Petersburg, N. Y.....	3145
Welton, A. W., Plymouth, Conn.....	3003
West, J. W., Blanchester, Ohio.....	3809
West Michigan Furniture Company, Holland, Mich.....	3511
Western Manufacturing Company, Lincoln, Nebr.....	3353
Western Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio.....	3005
West (Swisher & West), Claude, West Va.....	3131
West La Crosse Lumber Company, La Crosse, Wis.....	3141
Westney, Charles M., Philadelphia, Pa.....	3952
Wetmore (Wait & Wetmore), Sturgis, Mich.....	3975
Weybrecht, J. F., & Sons, Alliance, Ohio.....	3634
Whitaker & Co., F. H., Windom, Mich.....	3269
Whitcomb, Hayes & Co., Ellsworth Falls, Me.....	2751
White, H. C., Company.....	3968
White, E. H., North Duxbury, Vt.....	3148
White & Co., H. C., North Bennington, Vt.....	3713
Whitehead, J. B., Aurora, N. C.....	2946
White River Lumber and Shingle Company, Enumclaw and Buckley, Wash.....	3308
Whitfield, S. A., Chicago, Ill.....	4000
Whitman, R. A., Noxen, Pa.....	2837
Whitney, A. F., Morrisville, Vt.....	2925
Whitney, J. J., San Bernardino, Cal.....	2874
Whitney (Skillings, Whitney & Barnes) Lumber Company, Boston, Mass.....	2644
Whitney, E. A., Montville, Mass.....	4043

Whittier (Hathaway & Whittier), Passadumkeag, Me.....	3313
Wheeler & Dusenbury, East Hickory, Pa.....	3191
Wiggins, G. B., Melbourne and Highwood, Mich.....	2697
Wight's C., Son, Dayton, Ohio.....	2752
Wilbar Bros., Newport, R. I.....	3874
Wilcox, Squire, Indian River, N. Y.....	3215
Wilcox (Weary, Snyder, Wilcox Manufacturing Company), Akron, Summit County, Ohio.....	3576
Wilcox (Morgans & Wilcox), Manufacturing Company, Middletown, N. Y....	3622
Wiley & Saylor, Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	3342
Wilkinson Manufacturing Company, Binghamton, N. Y.....	3609
Wilkin, J. M. & S. W., Londonderry, Ohio.....	3015
Wilson, George W., Wilson, W. Va.....	2847
Wilson, R. H., Reynoldsville, Pa.....	3183
Willet, James W., Stanton, Mich.....	3649
Williams (Allen & Williams), Corrigan, Tex.....	2670
Williams, J. A., Warwick, Mass.....	3146
Williams, J. T., White River Junction, Vt.....	3942
Williamson, D. W. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.....	3283
Willard, L. N., Jamestown, N. Y.....	3966
Willer Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3566
Winship, L. C., Holloway, Mich.....	3259
Winona Carriage Works, Winona, Minn.....	3878
Winooski Lumber and Water-Power Company, Winooski, Vt.....	2813
Wiscasset Mills, Hattiesburg, Miss.....	2713
Wisconsin Valley Lath Company, Harrison, Lincoln County, Wis.....	3478
Wiswall, Eugene, Geysers, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	3014
Witman, William H., Easton, Pa.....	4010
Witherow, J. S., Green Mount, Pa.....	3177
Wolf, J. P., & Co., Chicago, Ill.....	3629
Wolf & Kraemer Furniture Company, St. Louis, Mo.....	3608
Wolfe, J. B., Piney Flats, Tenn.....	3840
Woodall, William E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.....	3462
Wood Company, L. B., Grand Valley, Pa.....	3235
Woodworth, M. J., Middleport, N. Y.....	3345
Wood, E. W., East Baldwin, Me.....	3417
Woodworth, S. F., Clipper Gap, Cal.....	3409
Woodhams, Joseph, Detroit, Mich.....	3418
Wooten, E. G., Golden Hill and Aireys, Md.....	3085
Wrape, Henry, Company, Paragould, Ark.....	3354
Wright & Boyle, Oswego, N. Y.....	2710
Wright (Chowing & Wright), Mayfield, Ky.....	3295
Wright & Kuntz, Piqua, Ohio.....	3721
Wright, John J., Bremen, Ind.....	3752
Wyatt, J. G., & Sons, Easley, S. C.....	3055
Wytheville Builders' Supply Manufacturing Company, Wytheville, Va.....	3779

Wagons.....	3493, 3506, 3516, 3595, 3609, 3703, 3752, 3753, 3820, 3848, 3861, 3901, 3919, 3922, 3924, 3946, 3947, 3948, 3998, 4000, 4002, 4004, 4005, 4008, 4010, 4011, 4012, 4014, 4016, 4017
Wagons and carriages.....	3751, 3828
Wagons, etc.....	3568, 3621, 4006, 4007
Wagon materials.....	4013
Wagon wheels.....	3519
Ware, cabinet.....	3652, 3741, 3854
Warehouse trucks.....	3543
Ware, wooden.....	3545, 3349, 3623, 3697, 3890, 3900
Washboards.....	3893
Washtubs.....	3818
Water wheels.....	4053
Wheels, wagon.....	3924, 3519, 3614, 3958
Wheelbarrows.....	3543, 3587, 3615, 3999
Whips.....	3729
Whipstocks.....	3915
White pine.....	2726
Windmills.....	3498, 3766
Windows.....	3839, 3842
Wood boxes.....	3843
Wooden bowls.....	3829

Wood engravings.....	3812
Wooden goods.....	3444
Wooden handles.....	3768
Wood mantels.....	3877
Wood pulp.....	2789
Wood type.....	3622
Woodenware.....	3545, 2774,
	3549, 3574, 3623, 3648, 3697, 3724, 3830, 3890, 3900, 3932, 3953, 3960, 4080
Woodwork.....	3426,
	3561, 3576, 3617, 3644, 3645, 3647, 3953, 3700, 3740, 3846, 3913, 3923, 3410
Work, screen.....	3832
Writing desk.....	3713

Y.

Yeager Furniture Company, Allentown, Pa.....	3976
Yesler Wood, Coal and Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash.....	2765
Young, Wm. H., Pass Christian, Miss.....	3058

Yachts.....	3467, 3468, 3567
Yellow pine lumber. (See Pine.)	
Yokes, ox.....	3941

Z.

Zimmerhackel, George, Denver, Colo.....	3847
Zuber (Foote & Zuber) Lumber Company, Wenona, Ga.....	2783

